Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

NEW RULER OF BRITISH EMPIRE

H. M. KING EDWARD VIII

ON A MISSION OF MERCY

Emperor Haile Selassie (in centre) accompanied by his young son and American and European doctors on his way to the Red Cross Hospital in Dessye, to personally supervise the care of his wounded soldiers, who fell during bombing of city by Italian war 'planes.

Miss J. Sirajuddin, M.A., Ph.D. (Edin.), in charge of the Women's Section of the Government College, Lahore, left last week for England.

After a Dip—at Juhu.

This scene, which is typical of feelings of majority of Mexico's population towards the return of Plutarco Elias Calles, former Dictator of the land, shows a Mexican riding a donkey over whose head is fitted a caricature of Calles. He paraded in front of the Chamber of Deputies, to the delight of other citizens, who once trembled at the sight of the "Strong Man."

Shriman Hulgur Krishnacharya, Durbar Musician of Mysore, now in Bombay, is an adept on the "Kinnari."

Ramazan congregation in front of the Mosque at Paris.

Youngest children of Mussolini handing in their precious possessions in aid of Italy's "Fight against Sanctions."

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1936

Abyssinians' Big Victory

Defeat Italians "100 Times More Numerous"

HUGE BOOTY CAPTURED: ENORMOUS ENEMY LOSSES

Ras Ayelu Threatens Holy City Of Aksum

ROME, Jan. 25.

Marshal Badoglio officially places the Italian losses in the bitter fighting in the Tembeir region at: 25 officers killed, 19 wounded and 389 soldiers killed or wounded, and Eritrean losses at: 310 dead or wounded. He adds the Abyssinian losses are estimated at over 5,000 dead or wounded. Describing the steps taken to crush the projected Abyssinian offensive mentioned yesterday Marshal Badoglio says on 19th January the Third Army Corps advanced south-east of Makale, occupying the villages of Debre and Negaida, preventing the enemy before Antalo from moving in Tembien.

"MANOEUVRE SUCCEEDS"

On 21st January, a column of Eritreans proceeded towards the east and decisively attacked the enemy who had taken up positions on the heights of Zebankerkate and Lata Mountain, while the second division of Black Shirts from Uarieu Pass engaged the enemy proceeding from the north to the south, and the manoeuvre completely succeeded. Eritreans after a desperate fight captured Zebankerkato, forcing the enemy to fall back on Lata Mountain.

On 22nd January, the Abyssinian forces which moved towards Uarieu strongly attempted to force into Uarieu Pass, thereby nullify the previous day's results. This fighting lasted the whole day. In the meantime Eritreans seized the opportunity of conquering Lata Mountain. On 23rd January, another Eritrean column operated in conjunction with the second Black Shirt division. Enemy were thus defeated all along the line. Air force greatly contributed to the success by unceasing bombing.

A Dessie message says a complete Ethiopian victory is claimed in the foregoing fighting which has been received by a single choked telephone line from the scene of the battle. The Abyssinian version is Rases Kassa and Seyoum by a clever manoeuvre of co-ordinated action managed to outflank the enemy and repulse the repeated attacks.

FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

Despite Italians being hundred times more numerous Abyssinians completely routed them, chased them back to the base, and penetrated into two strongly fortified positions. In a fierce hand-to-hand fighting they drove Italians still further back. The War booty, which is still coming in, includes ten heavy guns, 100 machine-guns. The counting of the captured tanks, rifles and ammunition is not yet completed. Italian losses are enormous.

Italians Using Dum-Dum Bullets?

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 25.

The Abyssinian Government has received a letter from the Abyssinian Consul at Port Said, alleging that 400,000 rounds of dum-dum bullets were consigned to the Italians in Eritrea during the past month.—Indian Allied News.

BITTER BATTLE NEAR AKSUM

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 25.

It is reliably reported that Ras Ayelu has fought a bitter battle with the Italians. He is threatening the Holy City of Aksum from the west.

The Italians captured Aksum from the Abyssinians on October 14 last.—Indian Allied News.

DUKE OF HARAR TO BE GIVEN COMMAND

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 24.

The Duke of Harar, the 13-year-old son of the Emperor, is being given command of a division of 10,000 to be recruited from the cream of Abyssinian youths.

The Duke spent several weeks at Dessie with his father, who presented him with a machine-gun.

Very heavy rainfall is reported in many parts of the country. Three inches of rain fell in Addis Ababa in 24 hours.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AIRMEN TAKEN PRISONERS

HARAR, Jan. 25.

The two Italian airmen and three natives who were occupants of the Italian bomber which was forced down earlier in the week near Daggarbur have arrived at Jijiga.

The airmen have been taken as prisoners.—Indian Allied News.

DEADLOCK ARISES IN EGYPTIAN POLITICS

Mahmoud And Sidky Pasha Reject Wafd Proposals

CAIRO, Jan. 24.

A complete deadlock has arisen in the political situation. When Aly Maher Pasha consulted Mahmoud Pasha and Sidky Pasha as regards the Wafd proposals, they rejected them on grounds that the proper constitutional procedure was for the Coalition headed by Nahas Pasha to negotiate with Britain and submit the result thereof to the electorate before the elections.

They declared not to agree in any circumstance to the postponement of the negotiations with Britain.—Reuter.

(Stop Press Page 48.)

Best Fitted Person To Wear Congress Crown

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES' UNANIMOUS VOTE FOR PT. JAWAHARLAL

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's name was recommended unanimously for the presidentship of the forthcoming Congress session here by a meeting of the newly elected delegates of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee held here to-day. Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon presided.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Deputy Leader of the Assembly Congress Party, proposed Pandit Jawaharlal's name and reviewing the present Indian and International political situation said that Pandit Nehru was the best fitted person to wear the crown of the Congress and he was sure to steer the country's boat safely across the present storm.

Pandit Jawaharlal's name being seconded and there being no other name was accepted by the House unanimously amidst loud acclamation.—United Press.

PUNJAB ALSO VOTES FOR JAWAHARLAL

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

At a meeting of the delegates elected from this Province for the next Congress session at Lucknow, at 2 in the afternoon, in the Bradlaugh Hall, Doctor Satyapal presiding, all the delegates voted unanimously for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as the President for the next session. Dr. Satyapal was elected representative of the All-India Congress Committee.—United Press.

TAMILNAD VOTES FOR JAWAHARLAL

KARAIKUDI, Jan. 25.

At a meeting of the delegates to the Lucknow Congress session from Tamilnad held this evening the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was unanimously recommended for presidentship of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, himself a delegate, appealed not to vote for him but to vote for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The number of votes obtained by Pandit Jawaharlal was 74.—United Press.

SIND ELECTS JAWAHARLAL

KARACHI, Jan. 25.

The meeting of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee elected Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as president of the Lucknow Congress session with one dissentient voting for Mr. Subash Bose. Dr. Choitram was elected chairman for the ensuing year and Mr. R. K. Sidwa, vice-chairman. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram was elected member of A.I.C.C.—A. P.

8 Provinces Elect Jawaharlal

The following Provincial Congress Committees have elected Jawaharlal for the Congress Gadi:—

Bombay, Punjab, U.P., Bihar, Sind, Tamil Nad, and Gujerat, also Nagpur.

NAGPUR ELECTS JAWAHARLAL

NAGPUR, Jan. 25.

The Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee at its to-day's meeting recommended the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to preside over the Lucknow Congress.

Doctor Khare was re-elected as President and also as Member of A.I.C.C.—United Press.

Gujarat Votes For Jawaharlal

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 25.

At a meeting of the Gujarat Congress Committee, held to-day, under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was unanimously recommended as President for the Lucknow Congress. —A.P.

BIHAR ALSO VOTES FOR JAWAHAR

PATNA, Jan. 25.

At a meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee held to-day at Sadquate Ashram under the Presidentship of Babu Rajendra Prasad the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was unanimously recommended to the Presidentship of the Lucknow Congress session.—United Press.

(B. P. C. C's Election on Page 48.)

PROCLAMATION WITHDRAWN IN SOUTH AFRICA

CAPETOWN, Jan. 25.

In accordance with wishes which were recently expressed by His Majesty the King, the Union Government has withdrawn the Proclamation of Accession which was read on Thursday last.—Indian Allied News.

A London message says owing to the postponement of the meeting of the Football Council, due to the death of the King, the draw in the fifth round of the English Cup has been postponed from Monday till Thursday (30th January).—Reuter's Special.

8. SITUATIONS VACANT.

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MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 25

B. C. Rate T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON.—	
BERLIN —	
Banks selling T T D D Jan.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	267 5/8
Banks selling T T	265 5/8
Banks buying T T	262 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	564
Banks buying T T	574
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTRRDAM—	
Banks selling D D	84 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	84 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 24th instant	5.00 1/2
Japan/London 25th instant	1/2 3/64
Java London 25th instant	7.25
Hongkong London 25th instant	closed
Shanghai London 25th instant	closed
London Paris 24th instant	75.04
London Belgium 24th instant	99.29 1/2
London Switzerland 24th instant	15.22 1/2
London Berlin 24th instant	12.30
London Stockholm 24th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 24th instant	4.99 3/8
London Amsterdam 24th instant	7.28 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Easy.	
Gold 23rd instant	£7-0-9 1/2
Gold 24th instant	£7-0-10
Silver London Ready 23rd instant	20
Silver London Ready 24th instant	19 3/4
Silver New York Ready 23rd instant	45
Silver New York Ready 24th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 23rd instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 3 Mos 24th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 23rd instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 24th instant	5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 24

Broach A/M 1936 opening 204; highest 204 1/2; lowest 202; closing 202 1/4
Oomra D/J opening 186 3/4; highest 186 3/4; lowest 183 3/4; closing 183 3/4
Oomra March opening 186; highest 186; lowest 184 1/2; closing 184 1/2
Oomra May opening 184 1/2; highest 184 1/2; lowest 183 1/4; closing 183 1/4
Bengal D/J opening 144 1/4; highest 144 1/4; lowest 143 3/4; closing 144 1/4
Bengal March opening 139 3/4; highest 139 3/4; lowest 138 1/4; closing 138 1/2
Bengal May opening 138; highest 138; lowest 137 1/4; closing 137 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-5-36) Rs. 13
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-36) Rs. 7

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 24

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	117
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	102 1/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New	nil
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	nil

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Jan 25

Total gold of the value of Rs. 7,693,967 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America on Saturday.

The total value of gold since Great Britain went off the gold standard amounts to Rs. 2,59,93,52,473.

COTTON PLANTING TIME APPROACHES

Speculative Realising In Seeds

Bombay, Jan 25

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Despite the introduction into Congress of many spurious and vociferous measures, the general belief seems to be that any remodelled unitary control is again likely to be challenged on its constitutionality whilst Federal control as suggested by the Senate Committee is unlikely to be successful owing to the expected lack of co-ordination and co-operation amongst the 48 States. Planting time is rapidly approaching and the unavoidable delay may seriously endanger the efficiency of any substitute control-plan. On the other hand, the opinion in some trade quarters is that the present price level is sound enough to withstand any withdrawal of crop control provided there are no financial upheavals.

Silver: There was general realising on reports of 5500 bars shipments this week, from London and rumours that the Chinese authorities are offering the U. S. A. Treasury large quantities around 17d. in order to relieve the financial stringency.

Seeds: Linseed and groundnuts were subject to heavy speculative realising. The Argentine representative of the U. S. A. department of Agriculture forecasts a heavy reduction from the last Argentine Government estimate of 1,280,000 tons. It is also, reported that the U. S. A. Winter sowings continue to be in poor condition owing to lack of moisture. Groundnuts were steady on reports of a reduction in the Madras crop estimates. Wheat was featureless.

Cotton: The market was weak on heavy foreign selling. A cable from Washington states that Government took or will take delivery of about 20,000 bales of its January futures holdings, whilst the remaining 60,000 bales are believed to have been liquidated around 11.75 cents. The cables from America are so contradictory, and we must confess, many of them to us incomprehensible, that we hesitate to express any opinion and prefer to await some definite developments.

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Jan 25

	opening
January	191.40+60
April	192.60+10
July	192.20+50

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Jan 25

	To-day	Total
Bengal	6500	6700
Oomra	1700	3350

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Director:
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Music Director:
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Matine at 2-30

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mohamed Din Bhudhu who was arrested in the cabin of the chief officer of the s.s. "Vita" yesterday was remanded in custody by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

The accused it is alleged had been pilfering on Board the ship and had stolen Rs. 150 from the Wireless Operator's room. He then went into the chief officer's cabin and while there, was spotted by the chief officer and taken into custody.

A passenger by the s.s. "Takliwa," which arrived in Port this morning from East Africa, was arrested by the City Police, on a charge of criminal misappropriation in respect of a Singer Sewing Machine, purchased on the hire-purchase system for £26 at Durban.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the accused was remanded in custody till Feb. 4.

Giriraj Kumar Bankarlal, who was wanted in a case of cheating and forgery, was arrested by the City Police and produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

To-day the Magistrate ordered the accused to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 2,500, of which Rs. 1,000 in cash to be deposited.

The other accused is still absconding.

Hasanali Abdulhusen of Dohad, a Bohra, was arrested last night by the Railway Police for stealing a platform ticket, from a machine installed on the platform.

It transpires that last night at about 9-15 p. m., the accused went to the Bombay Central Station and inserted a copper coin instead of one anna, into the machine installed on the platform for issuing platform tickets.

The accused was placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate Mazagoan, who ordered him to be remanded into Police custody till the 1st February 1936.

A rent collector who was the victim of a brutal assault at the hands of a tenant in a building at Gaiwadi, figured as the complainant in the case in which Jageshwarprasad Saduram was charged with assault and theft of Rs. 230, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

The magistrate ordered the accused to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 200 of which Rs. 50 was to be deposited in cash.

At the resumed hearing on Friday, before Mr. Coelho, A. St. John Niblett was charged with cheating of a Parsi by means of a hoax at the Sewri Cemetery.

The complainant said that, but for the accused representing himself as a spiritualist, and his promise to teach him Spiritualism, he would never have parted with the money.

After the evidence of the cemetery clerk the case was adjourned to 31st January

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Still another fatality from burns occurred last evening, when a Hindu woman Shiroobai Mooljl aged 22, residing at Kanga Building, Jail Road, Dongri, sustained extensive burns through her clothes catching fire while she was lighting a "Segri". She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she expired subsequently.

At the inquest held to-day on the body of the deceased, Mooljl Padamsi, a cotton broker, stated that the deceased was his kept mistress, and was a Ghati woman.

Yesterday afternoon, witness took his meals and then slept. Sometime later, he was awakened from his sleep on hearing cries and moans. Witness rushed out of bed and found the deceased enveloped in flames. A lighted 'Segri' was near her. Witness extinguished the flames, and had the deceased removed to the J. J. Hospital where she expired soon after.

A verdict of "death from shock" following burns accidentally sustained was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

Armed with a gaming warrant issued by the Dy. Commissioner of Police Crime Branch, the Dongri Police raided a room at Aga Building, Bhendi Bazar, last night at 10-30 p.m. and arrested two persons, Karimbhoy Gulamhussein and Mohomed Alam.

During the course of the raid, several Satta chits, and some money were recovered.

The accused who were offered bail were unable to furnish it, and were placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, who ordered them to be remanded into Police custody till the 29th instant.

In an attempt to recover his wife who was running away with her lover, Doma Gond, a resident of Hiwra, Ramtek Tahsil, was fatally wounded in a free fight with Bhondru, his wife's lover. Bhondru was tried and was sentenced by the Additional Sessions Judge Nagpur to death on Wednesday last.

The 43rd Annual Social Gathering of the Karnatak Sangha of the Fergusson College, Poona, was held on Tuesday last under the presidency of Prof. Sitaramayya, a well-known Karnatak leader.

Inquest On Body Found On Willingdon Club Golf Link Adjourned

Following exhaustive Police investigations in order to discover the identity of one unknown 'pardeshi' Bhaya, who was found lying dead with his throat cut and a stab wound on his body, on the Golf Link of the Willingdon Sports Club, Clark Road, on the 16th instant, the body has now definitely been identified to be that of one Ramdular Baldev Upadhya, an operative at the Tata Mill.

At the inquest held to-day before the City Coroner, Chintaman Kalika Upadhiya, a milkman, stated that the deceased was his nephew, and was an operative at the Tata Mill. The deceased had resided with witness for about 9 months, later removing his place of abode to Shaitan Chowki, near the mill where the deceased had been employed.

Witness however, could not attach suspicion of murder on anyone.

Another witness to be examined was A. Ramnarayan Thakur, an operative at a local Textile Mill, who stated that the deceased had resided with him at Shaitan Chowki for the past two months and a half. Witness knew the deceased to be regular at his work.

The last witness saw of the deceased was on the 13th instant and yesterday witness went in the company of the Police to the Mortuary for the purpose of identifying the body.

It is a noteworthy fact that from the outset, the Police had the impression that the deceased had some connections with Mills, owing to Cotton Fibres clinging to his clothes, and umbrella.

Pending Police investigation further hearing was adjourned till the 31st instant.

THANA SCHOOLS TO OBSERVE MOURNING

The Thana District School Board has ordered all schools under its control to be closed on Tuesday next. In the morning, however, all the pupils in the schools, teachers, members of school committees, and guardians should meet together to offer prayers to the Almighty for peace to the soul of the Great Departed. A resolution of condolence regarding the sad demise should be passed at the meeting and a copy of the same together with the proceedings of the meeting be forwarded to the office of the Board immediately.

BLIND FLYING INSTRUCTION

Bombay Air Club's Activities In Past Month

The Secretary of the Bombay Flying Club sends the following for publication:—

On December 6th Flight Lieutenant A. J. Tunnard arrived from England to take up the post of Chief Pilot Instructor and Manager of the Bombay Flying Club Ltd. While in the Royal Air Force, Flight Lieutenant Tunnard was an Instructor at the Central Flying School and later on the staff of Air Service Training Ltd., Hamble.

During the month a total of 204 hours and 5 minutes was flown by the Club's aeroplanes, an increase of 23 hours and 5 minutes. This was made up of 23.55 hours dual and 9.30 hours by "ab initio" pupils under instruction 22.20 hours dual and 111.55 hours solo by licensed pilots, 30.00 hours joyriding and taxi work, and 6.25 hours test flying.

BLIND FLYING INSTRUCTION.

One of the Club's aeroplanes is now fully equipped with a hood and instruments for Blind Flying, and Mr. H. E. Mays of Tata Sons Ltd., has successfully passed his tests.

Cross-country flying by pupils was successfully carried out to Poona, Jamnagar, Delhi and Sholapur.

His Highness of Rajkot was flown to Rajkot and back and Her Highness the Maharanee of Cooch Behar was flown to Baroda for the Jubilee celebrations. Captain Battine was also flown to Secunderabad and back.

First solos were successfully completed by Captain Elkington and Mr. Banaji.

During the month we had a visit from Wing Commander D. S. Crosbie, who arrived in his Hornet Moth from Karachi en route for a holiday in Madras, and Mr. Adamson arrived in a Leopard Moth from Cairo for a tour of India. We also had the pleasure of welcoming members of the Royal Air Force who were in Bombay for manoeuvres.

SUPER TAMIL PICTURE
"MARKANDEYA"
WILL BE SHOWN for the LAST TIME at
PLAZA
at Foot of Tilak Bridge, DADAR.
in the MORNING on
SUNDAY, 26th, at 10-30 A.M.

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Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45
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Sports Jottings From Here And There

ALL-INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

The All-India Lawn Tennis championships Tournament was played off at Allahabad last week. From the list of players who participated in the Tournament, I miss the names of most of the ranked players of the country. It is stated that several of them did not compete in it because the make of the ball which the A.I.L. T. A. approved, was not of their liking. There are many others I know who did not join because they consider Allahabad absolutely unsuitable for holding the most important tournament of the country. It is gratifying to learn that the A. I. L. T. A. have realised their mistake in the latter respect and have decided to stage the All-India Championships Tournament in rotation between Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore from 1938.

WHAT ABOUT THE INTER-PROVINCIAL TOURNAMENT?

I wish they had also decided to hold the inter-provincial tournament on the lines of the All-India Cricket Championship Tournament instead of playing all the matches in the champion province. To send teams from distant provinces to a place like Madras is an expensive business which few of them can afford. They may not also consider it worth their while to send up a comparatively poor team at great expense to bring back an ignominious defeat. Therefore to make the Tournament highly popular, weaker provinces should be given the opportunity of playing as near their homes as possible. The stronger teams as they go on overcoming their weaker neighbours would not mind travelling farther and farther to win the chief laurels of the country. The principle of the champion province meeting its challenger in its own headquarters is a sound one. I do not see any reason to disturb this arrangement at present. I hope, however, that the A.I.L.T.A. would amend the inter-provincial scheme as suggested above ere long.

MOST NOTABLE PLAYERS ABSENT.

As I have said above, the All-India Tournament suffered considerably in colour and importance owing to the absence of players of the stamp of E. V. Bobb, Sohan Lal, D. N. Kapoor, Madan Mohan, S. L. R. Sawhney, H. L. Soni, B. Rachappa, N. Krishnaswamy and J. Charanjiva among men and Mrs. Jenny Boland (Sandison), Miss Olga Webb, Mrs. Stork, Miss Parrott and Mrs. McKenna Baker among women, despite the fact that the Czecho-Austrian tourists participated in it. Efforts are being made to persuade the abovementioned players, as well as those who shone at Allahabad to come here to participate in the Western India and the Bombay Presidency Championships. Let us hope that most of them will accept the invitations extended to them by the respective Tournament Committees.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

As it happened last year in the case of Puncec, the Yugo-Slavian leader, Roderich Menzel, the leading Czecho-Slovakian, met with the same fate this year. Puncec suffering a defeat at the hands of his junior, Pallada, in the East India Championships, went on to wear the All-India Crown at Allahabad at the latter's expense. Menzel was similarly defeated by Hecht at Calcutta. But he won the All-India title as he liked. Von Metaxa who met him in the final, was overpowered by him in three straight sets (6—4, 6—2, 8—6). The only Indian players who distinguished themselves in this event were J. Kaul and Ghaus Mahomed. The former repeated the victory of Madan Mohan over Baworawski, while the latter snatched away a set from the great metaxa who had conquered such reputed players as Sohan Lal and Kapoor by 6-0, 6—3 and 6—3, 6—4 respectively at Calcutta.

TWO CROWNS FOR MENZEL.

In the absence of those formidable Indian pairs who had lowered the Colours of the Visitors in the Inter-National matches at Calcutta the latter had practically their own way as the Men's Doubles. As in the East India championships, the Czechoslovakin pair encountered in the Australian in the final and overpowered them. But unlike the previous battle which ran into five sets, the Allahabad match recorded a most comfortable victory for Menzel and Hecht in straight sets (6-1, 6-2, 6-1).

Leela Row Crowned Again.

I heartily congratulate Leela Row on her splendid success in the Women's Singles for the second time in her career. The absence of Jenny Boland and Olga Webb, her previous conqlerors, made her task very easy. Miss Gibson who fought her in the final, could not secure more than one game from her in the whole match. Leela wore the crwon as far back as 1931.

The Women's Doubles were well contested in their final stages, in the absence of any pair with towering personalities. Ultimately, Miss R. Gibson and Miss Harvey-Johnstone Vanquished Mrs. Wylde and Mrs. Dodd by 6-3, 7-9, 6-3 to win the championship for the year.

MISS GIBSON'S TWO TITLES.

The Mixed Doubles provided some surprising results, the outstanding of which was the defeat of L. Hecht and Miss Dubash at the hands of R. K. De and Miss Woodcock in the semi-finals. The latter had previous eliminated that redoubtable couple Von Metaxa and Miss Harvey Johnstone after a terrific struggle. They were therefore the most-fancied pair for the championship. But D. A. Hodges and Miss Gibson who had also the credit of an excellent bag in Menzel and Leela Row, overthrew them in the final by 6-3, 6-4, and claimed the Mixed Doubles Title.

HOCKEY NOTES

Good News For Players And Public

BY SHORT CORNER

A gloom prevailed in hockey circles at the end of last year's season after seeing the state of affairs in the whistling fraternity. The differences between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Presidency Referees' Association led to the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association—a newly formed body—taking charge of making appointments of umpires for last year's Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The less said about the way they discharged this onerous task the better. Before the commencement of this year's season the B. P. H. A. formed an Umpires' Board to supply umpires to all affiliated tournaments in the city and outside if required. The B. P. R. A. disassociated itself from the new body and the result was that the best umpires in the city were not available. Hockey players and the hockey public will hail with delight the news that these two bodies have now settled their dispute and Bombay hockey will still have the services of experienced men like Nagporewalla, Cyriaco, Rodrigues, Hibbert and a number of others from the B. P. R. A. At a recent meeting of the B. P. R. A. a delegation of the B. P. H. A. Ltd., met the members and at the end the differences were set right amicably. I expect an official statement to be made by those concerned.

Parel Hockey League

Well, cricket enthusiasm has more or less died down and hockey has commenced. The Parel Sporting Club has organised a league for which thirteen teams have entered. The League began as early as October 26, and about 52 matches have been decided. There have been some well contested games and the following teams have been showing up well: The Times of India "B", The Times of India "A", The Bombay Portuguese Association XI, The Parel Sporting Club and the Vincent Club.

The Times "B" have won all their matches so far, including the one against the "A" team and are heading the table. Close on their heels, are the Parel Sporting Club and the Bombay Portuguese XI.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY MATCH

The Parel Sporting Club were responsible for staging a Women's Hockey Match in the middle of December between Bombay City and The Vincent Club, for which a cup was presented by S. K. Mukerjee. The Vincent Club defeated the City by the odd goal in three after a very good game. There was a very good, attendance. It is apparent that women's hockey is fast improving and in a short time is bound to attain a standard of which Bombay will have occasion to be proud of.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

The Bombay Hockey League has also made a beginning As usual there are two divisions. In the first division there are 13 teams while in the second there are, 15. There will be some very interesting matches in both the divisions which will be worth watching.

I expect, nothing to come in the way of the Customs from heading the League but they are bound to meet with some opposition when they meet the G. I. P. Parel. the Lusitanians the Young Sports, the Bombay Telephone Sports Club and the Christ Church Old Boys.

It is difficult to spot the Champions in the second division but the following teams show promise of doing well. The Lusitanians "B" The Durham Light Infantry, The Radio and Cables and 2nd Urban Infantry.

WANTED JUNIOR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Before concluding, I must dwell on the need of a Junior Hockey Tourney. The B.P.H.A. Ltd., are controlling Women's Hockey and everything connected with hockey in general so that hockey will benefit. I see no better way of doing this than by promoting a hockey Tournament for boys under 17 or even 16. There are in Bombay five open knock-out Tournaments, all affiliated to the B P.H.A. could not one or two of these be set aside for juniors? Just as the flower comes from a bud and the oak from the acorn, so also if we are to have good hockey players. we must take care of our juniors. I hope I have not to cry in the wilderness.

BIG MEETING DATES REVISED.

The Stewards having postponed the First Day, Bombay Races, advertised to be held on Saturday, 25th January, 1936, to Saturday, 1st February, 1936, the acceptances already published for the First Day will hold good.

In consequence of the above decision, the Second Day, Bombay Races will be held on Saturday, 8th February; Third Day, Saturday, 15th February; Fourth Day, Friday 21st February and Fifth Day, Saturday, 29th February, 1936.

Sinnar Taluka Co-operative Conference

(From A Correspondent)

NASIK, (By Mail).

A Sinnar Taluka Co-operative Conference was held at Sinnar on Sunday last at 4 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. V. G. Tidake Honorary Secretary, Nasik District Co-operative Institute. About 100 representatives of co-operative societies of Sinnar Taluka were present.

Mr. V. D. Karkhanis, Manager Nasik D.C.C. Bank Ltd, Mr. K. B. Deshamukh, Dist. Hon Organiser Mr. J. C. Shah, B. A. Auditor, C. S. Naisk attended the conference.

Mayor's 'Quake Fund To Be Closed

The Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund will be officially closed on and from Monday, the 3rd February 1936. Those persons or institutions who may have amounts collected will be good enough to send their amounts to the Hon. Treasurer, Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Imperial Bank of India, Fort, Bombay, before that date.

STATE ASSEMBLY POSTPONED.

BARODA, Jan. 23.

The ensuing session of the State Legislative Assembly which was to be held on 6th February has been postponed, as there was not enough work to be transacted.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox prevails in Kamrej taluka of Navsari district, Patan taluka of Mehsana district and Kodinar taluka of Amreli district.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 2. 1992
Muslim: Shavval 30, 1354
Parsi: Amardad 22. 1305
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 29m
Hightide 1-15; 13-20
Lowtide: 7-28; 19-17

Independence Day Observance, Meeting 6 p.m. Chowpatty.

Memorial Scout Rally, Cooperage, 8-30 a.m.

Bombay City Ambulance Corps, mourning parade, Vanita Vishram Parade ground, 9-30 a.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council Exhibition and sale of work, University Building, South Wing, Esplanade Road, last day, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Open to public.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (Oppo-ite Portuguese Church) Girgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The Birkath Ha-Majone or Grace after Meals will be the subject of study.

DIVINE SERVICES

Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

N. K. G. SARASWAT BRAHMIN CO.OP. BANK.

The second annual social gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Will Buddhism Solve the problem of Untouchability?"

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDHYALAYA:—A public Concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 P.M. in the Vidyalaya Hall Benam Hall Lane Girgaum.

THE CAPITOL

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The One and Only

GRACIE FIELDS

shows you with MIRTH & MELODY how to

"LOOK UP & LAUGH"

Hear GRACIE sing "Love is Everywhere" — You'll be charmed!

Under the patronage of
H. E. the GOVERNOR of Bombay
KERALA KALA MANDALAM
Presents The

KATHAKALI

Traditional CLASSIC DANCE DRAMA, depicting Hindu Mythological Heroes and Gods!
at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
THURSDAY, 30th and FRIDAY, 31st at

THE CAPITOL

PRICES: Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 & 1-2.
Plans Open: Book Now.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Every Night at Eight", Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

CAPITOL—"Look up and Laugh" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 4 p.m

REGAL—"East of Java" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"The Bishop Misbehaves" Time as usual.

PLAZA—"The Bride of Frankenstein" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Arizonian" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 3-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"I Give My Heart" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 4 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Orchids To You." Time as usual.

SUPER—"Hind Kesari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Dr. Mudhurika" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m

WEST END—"Raj Ramani" Time as usual.

ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m

KOHINOOR—"Red Rider" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Bright Eyes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"The Lost City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10 a.m.

PAREL SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

An adjourned annual general meeting of the Parel Social Service League Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Parel Settlement Hall, at 91 B, Parel Road.

THE HINDU SANGH

A congratulation of the Hindu Sangh of Santa Cruz will be held in Chuna Bhatti premises where speeches will be delivered on 'Hindustani' at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) when other interesting programmes of Singing and Gymnastic feats will also be gone through.

MAHARASTRA-LOKA-SEVA-MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal Mr. K. S. Thackeray (Editor Prabodhan) will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "Hindu Sanghathan" today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Seth Nathuram's Wadi, Opp. Datta-Mandir, Thakurdwar Road.

SANITATION ROUND

A Sanitation Round has been arranged to-day (Sunday) by the Social Service League. The party will start from the Damodar Thackersey Hall at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) and will visit certain insanitary places in F and G Wards. Persons interested in the sanitation of the City are requested to attend the Sanitation Round.

THE EVOLUTION OF CONGRESS POLICY

Mr. S. G. Warty will deliver his second lecture on "The Evolution of Congress Policy", at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) dealing with the period from 1905 to 1920, the Era of Tilak and Besant.

DR. KURTAKOTI'S LECTURE

His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti will deliver a discourse on "Hindu Religion and Untouchability" under the auspices of The Depressed Classes Education League at the Krishana Talkies, New Charni Road, Girgaon, at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday), when His Holiness will perform the inauguration Ceremony of a free night school for Harijan boys and girls, started in the premises of the Municipal Boys' School, Princes Street

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS:—"HOW TO BATTLE WITH OUR FATE":—Will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Public Meeting At Delisle Road

Under the joint auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the socialist party a public meeting will be held to observe the Independence Day to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Delisle Road, Mr. R. A. Khedgikar General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress will preside and Mr. D. L. Pathak, Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. Thuse Yusuf Meherally, C.K. Narayanswamy and Mahadeshwar will speak.

AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of The Santa Cruz Congress Committee, the Independence Day will be observed to-day (Sunday), in the following manner:—

Prabhat Pheri: will start at 7-0 a.m. (S.T.) from Bajaj Wadi, Station Road.

Flag Salutation and Reading of Independence resolution: Prabhat Pheri will reach Saraswat Colony at 8-0 a.m. Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed there and the Independence Resolution will be read out.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Pandit Vijayshankerji will deliver a lecture on God's Birth Pauranic view in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road. (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Ogle will deliver a public lecture on Bhagwad Gita to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver 1st lecture on Kenopanishad at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

A Public Meeting of the Kanara Saraswats residing in Bombay and suburbs will be held in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to express their deep sorrow at the death of King George V, and to record their respectful condolences with the Royal Family in this great calamity.

THANA DT. SECONDARY TEACHERS' MEETING

A general meeting of all the Secondary Teachers in Thana District is to be held to-day (Sunday), at R. P. Wagh High School, Bessein to consider the rules and regulations about the Thana District Secondary Teachers' Association.

THE ALL-KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the All-Karnatak Association, a public meeting will be held at Patliboy Accountancy Institute, (4th Floor) Navsari Chamber, Outram Rd., (Hornby Rd.), Fort to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Dr. K. V. Mulbagala will speak on "Will Karnatakis Unify".

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY CANCELS CONCERT

BOMBAY, Jan. 25

The Associated Press understands that the Musical Art Society has, on account of the death and as mark of respect to the memory of His Majesty King George, cancelled the musical concert which was to have been held to-day (January 25) in conjunction with the Society's fourth annual general meeting which will however be held to pass a condolence resolution on account of the King's death and to transact the usual business.—A. P.

SCHOOL FOR HARIJANS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Depressed Classes Education League, was recently started in Bombay by leading social workers and citizens with the object of providing facilities of education to Harijan boys and girls. The League has so far been able to open and conduct one Night School for Harijan children in the premises of the Municipal Boys' school at Princess Street, Bombay.

The inauguration ceremony of this school will be celebrated at the Krishna Talkies, New Charni Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the hands of His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti, Ph. D., when he will give a discourse on "Hinduism and Untouchability."

THE REGAL

Daily 3 Shows
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS
Charles BICKFORD
in
EAST OF JAVA

A Universal Adventure Romance!

Seven Men—one woman shipwrecked on JUNGLE ISLAND—Typhoons— Gorillas—Lions—Crocodiles!

STRANGE ADVENTURE!

A New Easy Way to MASTER ENGLISH

No more bother about memorizing definitions or intricate grammatical rules. The English language can now be mastered easily and quickly.

Grenville Kleiser, the well-known author of over a score of standard works has discovered a new method which is embodied in his famous Correspondence Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency. It is so simple and interesting that it gives you a command over the English language in the shortest time possible. It requires just half an hour of your spare time every day and enables you to—

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MACIVER CASE APPEAL

High Court Sets Aside Jury's Verdict

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

A Full Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Cornish, Mr. Mockett and Mr. Lakshman Rao delivered judgment to-day on the points of law reserved by the Chief Justice who tried John Maciver, a Senior Partner of Messrs Huson Tod Company, Stock-brokers for an offence of criminal breach of trust, the points reserved being whether the plea of "Autrefo's Acquit" was good in Law and whether in the case put forward by the Crown there was any legal entrustment of property.

The Crown raised a preliminary objection pointing out that the two points referred to by the Chief Justice for reservation of Full Bench decision, were not available as they had already been decided by the High Court. Messrs Mockett and Cornish overruled the Crown's objection and held the conviction for criminal breach of trust on a majority verdict by the jury, should be set aside. Mr. Lakshman Rao, however, dissented.

JURY FOUND HIM GUILTY

It will be remembered that Maciver was tried at the last Criminal Sessions, presided over by the Chief Justice, whom the Jury, by a majority, found guilty of Criminal Breach of Trust, but the Chief Justice, referring the above two points raised by the defence to a Full Bench, postponed delivering the sentence.

The case is an offshoot of a criminal complaint referred by one Sura Lakshmiah Chetti, contractor, alleging mishandling and non-delivery of certain security bonds entrusted with Huson Tod and Company. The case was compounded at the first instance at its trial in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. The Crown preferred a revision petition in the High Court, which finding the charge of criminal breach of trust non-compoundable, ordered retrial as a result of which the accused was committed to sessions. —United Press.

BIHAR GOVT. BAN ON 'BHAGAT SINGH'S LIFE'

PATNA, Jan. 25.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have proscribed the following book under section 4 of the Press Act, 1931:—

"Sardar Bhagat Singh Jeevita Charitra"—a book in Telugu edited by C. Krishnaswami Sarma, of which the latter was printed at the Gopalkrishna Press in 1931 and the wrapper containing a photograph of Bhagat Singh at the Kesari Printing Works, George Town, Madras.—United Press.

ANDHRAS ON FOOT TO LUCKNOW

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 24.

After covering a distance of about 818 miles on foot, a party of nine Andhra Congressmen, led by Shri Hari Rao has arrived here from Raipur 'en route' to Lucknow, where they are proceeding to attend the Congress session.—United Press.

Oil Committee To Meet In February

GENEVA: Jan. 24.

The Sub-Committee of experts from oil-producing and transporting countries will meet on February 3.

The Sub-Committee has been appointed by the League to examine whether oil sanctions could be successfully applied.—Indian Allied News.

While over Rs. 6,000 has been collected at Akola to build a Congress House, attempts are being made to build "Lokmanya Bhawan" at Amraoti.

ANOTHER

Rs. 3,000 COMPETITION

Commences

TO-DAY

Entry Coupons will be found in Issues of 26th January and 2nd and 9th February 1936.

In the Last Competition.

11 Successful Competitors got Rs. 236-6-0 each.

113 Successful Competitors got Rs. 8-14-0 each.

100 Successful Competitors got Rs 5 each.

FIRST PRIZE OF Rs. 1,500 for only 8 Ans. ENTRANCE FEE

GENERAL RAIN IN ASSAM

POONA: Jan. 25.

Nearly general rain has occurred in Assam with a few falls in Bengal. The western disturbance is affecting the North-West Frontier. The minimum temperatures are markedly below normal in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, north Bombay Deccan, Central India and west United Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dibrugarh 1-1|2 inches; Sibsagar 3|4th of an inch and Barisal 1|2 an inch.

FORECAST:—Local showers will occur in Assam and Upper Burma and rain or snowfall will extend along the North-West Frontier.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-1-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.010 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 58.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 78.7 degrees 4.0 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 62.9 degrees 3.6 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 57 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 191 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-1-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 71.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

THOUSANDS MOURN THEIR DEAD KING

Endless Stream Of Citizens Pay Their Last Respects In London

LONDON, Jan. 25.

His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family visited Westminster Hall yesterday evening. They stood in silence before the catafalque bearing the remains of King George. After a short time they left the Hall.

And endless stream of citizens also paid their last respects. By nightfall 110,004 persons had passed the Royal bier.—Indian Allied News.

MANOEUVRES TO TEST DEFENCES

Mock-Bombing Of Airships Anchored In Harbour

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 24.

Manoeuvres to test the defences were carried out to-day.

Squadron 'planes from the desert airbase at Aboukir swooped from a great height and mock-bombed warships anchored in the harbour.

The whole city in addition to warships will be blacked out to-night, when squadrons of 'planes will attack city with cameras, instead of bombs in order to ascertain if the city is complete darkness as required in emergency.—Reuter.

BERLIN VIEWS FRENCH CABINET WITH MIXED FEELINGS

BERLIN: Jan. 25.

The new French Cabinet has had a mixed reception in political circles here.

On the one hand it is recalled that M. Flandin, the new Foreign Minister, participated in the Stresa Conference. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," however, declares that M. Flandin has recently changed his views on foreign policy and that he is now a supporter of a policy of reconciliation with Germany.

The general view is, however, that the Cabinet will not last long in office.—Indian Allied News.

PRESS SUPPORT TO SARRAUT CABINET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, Jan. 25.

Fears that the arrival of M. Flandin to the Foreign Office may bring a new line in the foreign policy have been voiced in the right newspapers but Sarraut's ministry has generally a good press.

Great independent newspapers as well as leftists are sympathetic and assert that the Cabinet was assured a fairly large majority to enable it to reach elections without much difficulty.

NEW YORK BANQUET POSTPONED

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

Owing to the death of the King the banquet sponsored by the World Fellowship of Faiths in celebration of the Gaekwar of Baroda's Jubilee scheduled for January 28, at which the English Ambassador and the New York Consul-General and other prominent personages were to be present has been postponed till the middle of March.—Reuter.

Germany Did Not Want To Be Second Abyssinia

Goebbels Defends Expenditure On Rearmament While Country Starves

COLOGNE, Jan. 25.

Germany's expenditure on rearmament was defended by Dr. Goebbels in an outspoken speech before an audience of 10,000 people. He said the German programme was not complete. They were only playing the overture and it was like one of Wagner's with many leading motives.

In February 1933, they could have told the world their story about the German Army, but one only made announcements when one had cannons behind it.

They did not believe the League would bring peace to the world and Germany did not want to be a second Abyssinia and have civilisation brought to it by aeroplanes and bombs. The Army was not for war but to safeguard the workers.

Germany was no longer an island but a fortified island, and who knew what might happen.

The Abyssinian conflict did not interest Germany, while the Far East did not concern them although they were attentive to the happenings there.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE DAY PLEDGES SEIZED

Lakhimpur Congress Office Raided

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25.

News received from District Lakhimpur states that the police made searches in the Lakhimpur Congress office and the house of Mr. Banshidhar Misra, President of the Town Congress Committee and took away the copies of the Independence Day pledges which were printed for distribution.

One Congress volunteer of the district, having these pledges in his bag, was also arrested and later released on bail.—United Press.

British Industries' Fair

RUGBY, Jan. 24.

It is officially announced to-day in response to inquiries that the British industries fair at Olympia and White City and Castle Bromish, Birmingham, will be held in accordance with the previous arrangements and will open from February 17 until 27.—B.O.W.

M. C. C. BEAT WANGANUI

WANGANUI, Jan. 25.

In the match between the M.C.C. and Wanganui which commenced on January 24, the M.C.C. won by 195 runs. M.C.C. 202 for two declared and 198 for eight declared (Hardstaff 60, Warnes 5/71). Wanganui 130 (Sims 4/23) and 75 (Sims 5/40 Parks 4/11).—Reuter.

W. India Polo Championship

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

The Western India Open Polo Championship will re-start on January 29.

The Junior Polo Championship will be played on January 29, and 31, and February 2, 3 and 5.—A. P.

Royal Dinner Party On Monday

LONDON, Jan. 25.

A Royal dinner party has been arranged at Buckingham Palace, on Monday, at which the King will entertain foreign monarchs and heads of foreign delegations attending the funeral.

The King left London to spend the week-end quietly, in his private residence, Fort Belvedere, Sunningdale, Berkshire. The whole of the First Guards Brigade, Aldershot, comprising a battalion each of Coldstreams Scots, Queens-Royals, West Yorks are coming to London on Monday, for the funeral duty. Detachments of all the regiments of which King George was Colonel-in-Chief will participate in the procession.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN MAFFEY TAKEN ILL ON BOARD SHIP

Unofficial Tour To West Indies May Be Cancelled

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 24.

A wireless message has been received stating that Sir John Maffey is stricken with fever aboard the ship on which he is proceeding to the West Indies. He will probably have to cancel his unofficial tour of the Islands.

It is believed his mission was to have included an investigation of the possibility of a new constitution for Trinidad.

FAMOUS ACCOUNTANT DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The death has occurred of the celebrated Accountant Sir William Peat.—Reuter.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CHINA

Foreign Missionaries Evacuate Stations In Kweichow

SHANGHAI, January 25.

Following the Communist invasion from Hunan, English and American missionaries have evacuated their stations in Eastern Kweichow and are taking refuge in cities in the west. However the advance of the Holungites towards Kweiyang was checked by the arrival of Government reinforcements from Kwangsi.

Very fierce fighting is reported.—Reuter.

RAILWAYS HONOUR LATE KING'S MEMORY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

The Government of India have ordered that running trains throughout India will be stopped for five minutes at 4 P. M. on January 28 on the occasion of the memorial service for the late King George.—A. P.

CONDYLIS' MOVE FOR 'COUP D'ETAT'?

ATHENS, Jan. 25.

Reports that General Condylis is preparing a 'coup d'etat' in the event of Liberals winning the elections to-morrow, were considered by the Cabinet meeting, to-day, after which it was stated Government have taken necessary precautions to prevent success of such a move.—Reuter.

NEGRO ACCUSED STABS GUARDS IN ALABAMA

Scottsboro Case Prisoner Wounded By Sheriff

BIRMINGHAM (Alabama): January 25.

It is alleged that Ocie Powell, one of the Negro accused in the famous Scottsboro case, drew a knife to-day and threatened the guards, while he was being transported to Birmingham from Decatur. It is stated that some of the guards were wounded but none was killed during the fracas.

When Powell arrived at Birmingham he was profusely bleeding from a wound in the throat. He was in handcuffs though his condition is said to be serious.

Describing what took place, Sheriff Sandling announced that he shot Powell. State troops have been held in readiness in view of the possibility of violence breaking out following the arrival of the other accused in Birmingham.—Indian Allied News.

URUGUAY AND SOVIET COME TO TERMS

General Laughter Greets Reading Of Agreed Formula

GENEVA, Jan. 24.

Uruguay and the Soviet have approved of a formula which, it is understood, the League rapporteurs worked out.

Earlier, there was an animated debate at the meeting of the League Council. Argentina supported the Uruguayan contention that it was not a matter for the Council, while Turkey supported the Soviet.

Finally, M. Titulescu agreed to try, with the assistance of Senor Madariaga (Spain) and M. Munch (Denmark), to make a report which would reconcile the views of both the parties. The report will probably not be made until the next meeting of the Council in May.

The Soviet-Uruguayan dispute is practically laughed out in court.

General laughter greeted the reading of the agreed formula, in which the Council hoped the interruption of the Soviet-Uruguayan diplomatic relations would be temporary, and invited the two parties to refrain from any act likely to harm the interests of peace.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR COMRADE SAK

Pundit Jawaharlal Will Preside At Caxton Hall

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Pundit Jawaharlal is arriving in London to-morrow. Several public and private engagements have been arranged during his stay which is expected to last one week.

Among other engagements, Pt. Jawaharlal will preside over a Memorial Meeting for the late Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala which will take place at Caxton Hall, Westminster.—Indian Allied News.

MONGOL STATESMAN MURDERED

PEIPING: Jan. 25.

A sensation was caused by the murder of the popular Mongol statesman, Nimaaoteh-Suerh, a member of the Nanking Government and Mongol Political Council, while travelling in a bus to Kalgan.

Political motive is suspected as the cause of murder.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE DAY TO-DAY

B. P. C. C. Programme Includes Flag-Salutation & Chowpatty Meeting

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following appeal in connection with the "Independence Day":

The public should need no reminder that 26th of January has been observed, ever since the Lahore Congress, as the Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) Day. According to the instructions of the Congress President issued on behalf of the Working Committee, this National Day has "to be devoted, in so far as it is possible, to some special constructive effort and a determination to be made to develop greater dedication to the cause of Poorna Swaraj."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be the following public functions for the Day:—

8 a.m. (S.T.): Flag Salutation at the Congress House. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will unfurl the Flag.

6 p.m. (S. T.): Public meeting on Chowpatty Sands when the resolution, given below, will be read in various languages and passed. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

National Flag Buttons will be sold throughout the Day in all wards by the Gandhi Seva Sena Sevikas and other Ward workers.

Citizens are requested to hoist the National Flag on their houses and in front of their residences and also participate in the functions organised by the B. P. C. C. Flags of all sizes are available for sale at the Congress House.

Volunteer organisations in the city are requested to co-operate with the B. P. C. C. in the celebrations. They should be present in good time at both the functions.

Lahore Resolution

The following resolution will be passed at the public meeting:

"We remind ourselves on this the solemn national Day, that Complete Independence is our birth-right and that we shall use all and only peaceful and legitimate means to achieve it. We shall consider no sacrifice or suffering too great to be undergone and shall not rest till we have achieved it.

"As an essential step in the direction of achieving that end we shall seek

(a) to adopt and promote heart unity among different communities and to establish complete equality of status among all, irrespective of caste or creed or race.

(b) to adopt and promote complete abstinence from intoxicating drinks or drugs.

(c) to promote hand spinning and other village industries and to adopt for personal use khaddar and other products of village industries to the exclusion of other products.

(d) to abolish untouchability

(e) to serve the starving millions in every way we can.

(f) to engage in all other national and constructive effort."

20 FINED IN NAGPUR FOR GAMBLING

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

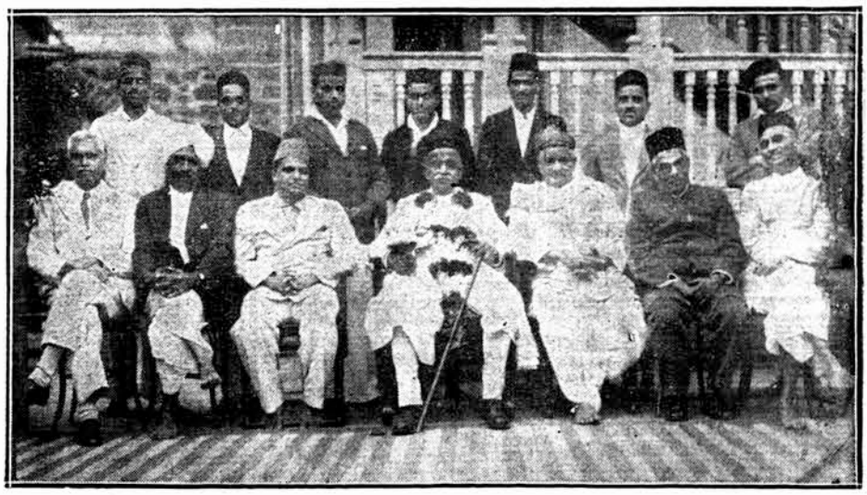
Mr. A. H. Ridvi, Headquarters Magistrate, Nagpur sentenced Udaram Koshti, an ex-municipal member to rigorous imprisonment for one month and a fine of Rs. 500 and 19 others to a fine of Rs. 25 each or in default a week's simple imprisonment, under Section 3 of the Gambling Act.

The case for the prosecution was that on receipt of information the police raided the house of Udaram in June last when gambling was in progress and recovered a sum of Rs. 259 and other articles of gambling.

RESTRICTIONS ON INTERNEE RELAXED

PATNA, Jan. 24.

The "United Press" understands that the home internment order under the Behar and Orissa Public Safety Act served on Amarnath Chatterjee, a resident of Kendrapara, Cuttack, has been relaxed, permitting him to move about in the jurisdiction of three police stations for the purpose of helping in the management of his father's property.—United Press.



Poona citizens honour Chief of Aundh, on whom the title of Raja was conferred on New Year's Day. Photo shows the Raja in the centre with Mr. N. C. Kelkar at his left.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai (fourth from left) performed the opening ceremony of the Kapole Nivas at Matunga on Monday. The building is to be seen on the right.

ADDRESS TO GAEKWAR MAHARAJA

Truth About "People's Demands Rejected"

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Jan. 23.

With reference to news published in the "Chronicle" of to-day under heading "People's Demands Rejected," emanating from a correspondent, there appears some misrepresentation which necessitates clarification of the whole issue.

The Prajamandal had at first included in their address certain definite demands, but afterwards they were generalised and put in a moderate form. The address presented to Maharaja Gaekwar by the Prajamandal, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, did not contain any definite demands, but expressed hopes that people would be given rights equal to Responsible Government under His Highness' Suzerainty, the problem of land revenue and income-tax would be reconsidered in this depressing period, etc.

It may be mentioned here that the organisers of Prajamandal have written to the Dewan to receive a deputation, and if their request is acceded to they will put the main six demands of the people, which do include, Responsible Government, etc. mentioned by the correspondent in question.

In my letter of 15th January, which has appeared in the "Chronicle" of 18th January, I have already referred to the same editorial stating that "the people of Baroda entertained hopes that on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee their demands would be adequately met, but the hopes were not fulfilled." In order to enable the readers to know the real situation, the above details are put before them, and also in fairness to the organisation.

It is reported from Kalol (Baroda) that at village Zhulasan certain threatening letters passed between a group of farmers, which led to a serious quarrel resulting in the death of one person and injuries to several others. The injured persons were removed to hospital at Kadi. Police investigation is in progress.

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OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

The Elusive Black Diamond

MARTINS' LEGACY

(VII Instalment)

Suddenly, from out of the darkness, Dan Wayne felt two powerful hands clutch him by the throat from behind, stifling his warning cry.

As arranged with the Assistant Commissioner, on the day following the fruitless visit to the house of the wrong Mrs. Wilson at Plumstead, Detective-Inspector Dan Wayne and his assistant, Sergeant Fruby, set out for the cottage which the dead man, Tim Martin, had owned.

From the details in his possession, Dan Wayne knew that the cottage lay in the tiny village of Aldnwick, at a road leading to the sea, and that its name was "PNOM PNEH." With this meagre information, they had not only to find the cottage, but discover the hiding-place where Martin had presumably concealed his precious possessions.

It was shortly after eleven as their car ran through Horsham, heading for the Sussex coast and the seaside resort of Brightnor, near which lies the little village of Aldnwick. The coast was clear, and Dan Wayne trod on the accelerator to some purpose. Before one o'clock they were sitting at lunch in a restaurant at Brightnor, and before three o'clock, the two detectives were strolling round the little village of Aldnwick, searching for Tim Martin's cottage.

They found it eventually, tucked away in a secluded, sea-road, standing back isolated some twenty yards from the road, with open fields streching on each side.

"Not much chance of interference here," remarked Frubby. "We could do the job now, without anyone being the wiser."

"Don't be too clever," answered Dan Wayne. "We'll leave it till dark."

"All right," agreed Fruby. "I wonder what made him pick on a name like that for his house. 'PNOM PNEU', funny sort of label for a cottage."

"It's the name of a city in the East," replied Dan Wayne. "It was the capital of old Cambodia; must have been a wonderful place too. I looked it up in the library, because I thought there might be some hidden meaning in it. How Martin came to select it I can't imagine, unless he came across it in some book and picked it out on account of its peculiarity. Well, I think we've got the lay of the land alright We'll run the car into that field and round to the back of the hedge. It won't be seen there. Then we can get into the cottage. If we are interrupted, we can say we're friends of Martin's and that he's lent us the cottage. Come on: let's get back to Brightnor. We'll have some tea and go to the pictures. Then we'll get on with the business."

They strolled back to the village, boarded their car, and drove slowly back to Brightnor. There they garaged the car and sought a quiet cafe for tea. After an hour spent in discussing anything but their work, they made their way to the local cinema where they passed a further three hours

It was nearing ten o'clock when they took out their car from the local garage and very slowly turned it in the direction of Aldnwick.

Silence and darkness shrouded the village soon after ten o'clock at night, for most of the inhabitants retired early. Thus, nobody saw Dan Wayne's car, when, a few minutes before eleven, it ran through the village and turned into the lonely sea-road.

Dan Wayne turned it off the road on to the grass and steered it behind the hedge he had noted during his visit in the afternoon. Then he switched off the lights, and, accompanied by Fruby, made his way down the adjoining field until he had reached the garden near the secluded cottage.

They climbed over the fence and approached the front door, barely discernible in the gloom. Presently, the flickering ray of a torch illuminated for a fitful moment the keyhole of the cottage door.

Dan Wayne played the lock for a few minutes, until it turned with a click which sounded like a shot in the stillness of the country night. He listened a moment. Then he turned to his assistant.

"All right, Jim," he whispered. "Get round to the back and wait for me to open the door. I'm going in."

He stood, listening, until his companion had vanished into the darkness. Then he opened the door and moved slowly forward into the house. Step by step he advanced, searching each room under the pencil ray of his torch, until, satisfied, he reached the back door. He opened it as quietly as possible, and answering his soft whistle, Fruby emerged from behind a bush and joined him.

Fastened the back door, they made their way to the hall, and after bolting the front door, the detective-inspector mounted the stairs, leaving his assistant on watch below.

Dan Wayne moved up the stairs of the deserted house with increasing caution, for there was always the possibility that The Black Diamond knew of Tim Martin's little cottage and what it contained He realised what a smashing blow to his hopes it might prove, should the mysterious criminal be there and obtain the clues to the whereabouts of the bullion hoard, which Martin's house was believed to contain.

The upper floor of the house, however, proved as empty as the lower. Satisfied, Dan Wayne called quietly to his companion to join him.

"No signs at all of anyone having been in here," he said. "Look at the dust! We'll get to work right away for we don't know how long the job's going to take. Good thing there are curtains over the windows. You start from the back rooms, and I'll begin at the front. Remember that we don't know in what cunning hiding-place he may have concealed the stuff. It may even be staring us in the face. Martin was no fool."

Fruby vanished towards the back bedroom, and Dan Wayne passed on to the front to begin his search.

He pulled out every drawer in the room, and examined the interior of the framework. Then he inspected the contents of the drawers before replacing them. The small wardrobe was similarly treated. The ornaments and the pictures were taken from their positions and scrutinised with an expert eye. He even examined the bed, in case Martin had slit up the mattresses, but without result. Then he rolled up the carpet, and, as he bent to search the floorboards, a hope sprang up within him. For one of them showed signs of recent removal and as he peered more closely, he saw that a short section of the board had been neatly sawn off and nailed down again. He remembered how they had discovered the secret hoard of Charley Mount Martin's confederate, under a floorboard, and, pulling out his jemmy, he inserted it under the plank.

Slowly, under the leverage, the piece of flooring began to rise. Then, suddenly, the board lifted.

Dan Wayne stared, disgusted, into the cavity which was revealed, for it was obvious that the board had merely been sawn away to permit of gas piping being laid.

He put back the board, and replacing the carpet, rose to his feet.

For a moment he stood looking round the room to make sure that he had not overlooked any possible place of concealment. He heard Fruby busy at work in the back of the house, and then, making his way to the back rooms, he continued his scrutiny.

Several hours passed before the two detectives had completed their examination of the top floor of the house: several hours of fruitless work.

They made their way down to the ground floor, searching the landing and stairs as they descended, and even pulling pictures from the walls for a possible clue to some secret receptacle, but again they were disappointed.

They reached the ground floor, and after a short respite continued their labours. They had each been at work on different rooms for a short while, when there resounded through the house the rat-a-tat of the knocker at the front door.

"All right," said the detective-inspector to his assistant, "I'll go. It's probably the locals come to arrest us!"

He strolled to the front door, and, jerking back the bolt opened the door, ready to meet the accusing voice of one of the local constables.

To his surprise, the doorstep was unoccupied, and, as he stepped out from the hall and peered into the darkness, he could see no sign of any person in the vicinity.

Hearing no sound of voices, Fruby emerged from the back of the house where he had been waiting. He joined Dan Wayne at the porch.

"That's funny," remarked Fruby. "What d'you think that was, eh? Mysterious knocks on the door in the dead of night. What about spooks?"

"Someone knocked on that door, you, idiot,—that I'll swear," said Dan Wayne.

He stared suspiciously into the blackness, but, although they remained listening for some moments, they heard no sound of movement.

"Well spooks or not," said the detective-inspector, "we'll go back and get on with the job."

He moved towards the front door and stood staring at the white panels. Then, flicking the ray of his torch before him, he muttered under his breath. Sergeant Fruby muttered too, and stared doubtfully behind him into the darkness of the garden. For there upon the white painted panels, roughly drawn in heavy, black pencil, was the outline of a black diamond! The Mysterious criminal was watching them.

"Playing his funny tricks!" muttered Dan Wayne. "If that bird's about, we can reckon that we're getting distinctly warm. Come inside, and we'll go on with the search."

They entered the house, and Dan Wayne bolted the front door again. Then he and his assistant resumed their labours.

Practically inch by inch, they carried out the closest scrutiny of

(Continued on page 40)

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"LETTERS TO TARANTA-BABU"

By NAZIM HIKMET.

We publish a further set of "Letters to Taranta--Babu" from the pen of Nazim Hikmet, whom Madame Halide Edib-Adnan, the world-famous Turkish patriot and feminist leader, describes as the best among the living poets of Turkey. The poet uses the medium of these imaginary "Letters"—supposed to have been written by an Abyssinian Negro, living in Rome, to his wife Taranta---Babu in Abyssinia—to expose the hypocrisy as well as barbarism of the Italian Aggression against Abyssinia.

SECOND LETTER TO TARANTA—BABU

She, who, of three rows of monkey teeth
Round her neck a necklace keeps,
Under the sky as a red-feathered bird,
On the earth as flowing water
She lives.
Her words and her eyes,
Are the copper mirrors of
My words and my eyes.
The mother of my third daughter
And my fifth son
TARANTA-BABU,
It is months since,
I've left no bell un-rung.
From street to streets,
From building to building,
Step by step,
In Rome
I've looked for Rome.
Here no longer
The Masters cut marble like silk.
From Florence blows no wind.
Neither the songs of Dante Alighieri are there,
Nor the chiselled face of Beatrice is here.
The adorable hand of Davinci is no more.
Imprisoned and chained in museums,
A convict is Micheal Angelo,
And by his pale neck.
From the wall of a Cathedral
Raphael they hang.
To-day in the vast
In the wide roads of Rome,
Reflected on the Concrete Banks,
There is only a shadow,
A black shadow, standing as an axe with two heads,
A bloody shadow,
A Caesar
Who strikes at every step
The head of a slave,
And, passing opens a grave.
Roma!
Do not say
Quo Va-dis Roma?
It is as clear and as open as our sun over there.
Silence TARANTA-BABU,
With love,
With reverence,
With shouts and laughter, silence.
Listen and see:
Breaking his chains—
Spartacus in Rome's suburbs!

THIRD LETTER TO TARANTA—BABU

Among Italy's
Claims to fame,
Such as shawls with sun dancing in their stitches,
The tread of iron-hoofed black mules on Pompei hills,
Verdi's heart—beat imprisoned in painted
Hurdy-gurdies.
The flute-like macaronies,
There is also Fascism,
TARANTA-BABU,

Fascism in Italy
Is a light;
Coming, from the sceptres of the great Emilian landed lords,
Passing through the Roman Bankers' safes of iron,
It has at last struck the bald pate of Il Duce.
This light
To-morrow will descend,
On the graves of Abyssinian plains

FOURTH LETTER TO TARANTA—BABU

To see,
To hear,
To feel,
To think
And to talk.
To run unhindered,
Reinless,
With reins,
To run.
Oh ho, ho, TARANTA-BABU,
Oh ho, ho. . .
How lovely a thing to live,
That devil of a life,
How lovely to live.
Think of me,
My arms round your wide hips,
The mother of three babes. . . .
Think of the drip
Of water on a warm,
On a black and bare stone heap.
Think of hte fruit you desire,
Its colour, name, and meat.
Think of the taste of the sun in the eye,
Of the red red sun,
Of the green green grass,
Of the great blue blue blossoming moon-light!
Think TARANTA-BABU!
The heart of the son of men
His brains,
His arm
Have extracted,
From the seven layers of earth,
Such sun-eyed steel gods, which
Can single-fisted
Conquer
The black earth.
The pomegranate which bears fruit once a year
Can give a thousand-fold.
And the world is so great,
So lovely,
So endless the shores of seas,
That we could all—lying side by side on the golden sands—
Listen to the songs
Of star-lit seas.
How lovely a thing to live,
TARANTA-BABU,
How lovely to live,
Understanding it as a masterly book,
Feeling it is a lov-song,
Wondering at it as a child,
To live.
To live,
One by one,
And all together,
As if weaving a silken thing,
As if in a chorus,
A joyous epic to sing.
To live. . . .
But what a curious thing,
What a grim condition of things
TARANTA-BABU,
That to-day this
"Unbelievably beautiful
Inexplicably joyous thing,"
Is so hard, so narrow, so bloody and so low!

(Further letters will appear in our issuer of Sunday next and following Sunday.)

His wireless set is at the repair shop, but fortunately his neighbour's set is working in the flat above.

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···THE CHILD TO MATURITY

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The Village Bus

A Propagandist And A Missionary

(BY RUSTOM VAKEEL)

The bus, which is connecting the distant villages with the wayside station, running with mighty eclat and importance by green and parched fields and bushes, is a propagandist and a missionary, as everybody knows. It changes notions of time and space, it gives quality to the day, its arrival and departure from the village are almost events, events of a nature whose effects time alone can tell. The sun rose and set from palaeolithic times till the last century and is still doing it amidst cool, grey, misty mornings with the groups round the fire, in beautiful evenings with the love-star on the horizon after the garish pageantry is hushed and the day is dead. It is joining thousands of villages into a uniform civilization, mirrors from Japan, toys from Nuremberg, postage from all parts of the world newspapers, Gandhimen, under-graduates on vacations, cooks on holidays, farmers to the weekly bazaars. This red moving spot on the vast expanse of fields and mountains called the country, with its halo of dust and sound, is changing the mind and face of this great sub-continent. Neighbourliness of villages is becoming vital, the surrounding land, and the big cities beyond are not mere material of grandmothers' stories they have suddenly become real. Instead of of grey, brown spots on the edge of the village horizon, they have become vital facts with their cats, hens, dogs, flour mills and the usual dilapidated huts with bricks jutting out, the old tragic story repeated thousands of times all over the country, of poverty, squalour, where it is difficult to change a rupee.

The village boundary is going, the bus has broken through it and made an opening in the mind through which has poured all the world. There is our village potter but there are also others. This expansion of the mental world by the tales of the passengers brought daily to our villages by the buses, is their great achievement. Kharwas from East London, Goans from Portugese East Africa, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, and the Latin towns of South America, Shoemakers from Transvaal in thick black warm coats and the thick silver chain, fill the village mind with wide facts about the world. The bus-stand is a wonderful thing, a gate to the wide world, a magic escape from the same old monotonies of the village life, escape into other idioms, faiths, ideals, into other streets, other teashops, into infinite possibilities, achievements—of course not the marshals' baton. The young bus enthusiast, who watches the arrival and departure of buses every morning and evening in his dream rides does not see himself an admiral of the fleet or a marshal of the army. La carriere nest pas ouverte aux talents.

They Know The Roads

They may not be physically magnificent, they are not generally, these village buses, but they seem to know the roads, they have an atmosphere of achievements, and have played a considerable part in our intimacies. They make noise, sometimes alarming noise, as if they were asthmatic, and have spots, white spots as if they were suffering from skin diseases. They have not the physical charm, dignity or bearing of a railway locomotive about to start on some transcontinental journey, and, yet they are intimate, they are a part of the village, as indispensable as the village-well, belonging to that fellow in the street, who built a pucca house last year. They are fairly uncomfortable, sometimes the door is kept in its place by a string, the lining has gone off, the seats are hard, yet they are patient like their passengers with luggage which treads on your corn.

They Perform Miracles

After a thousand jolts and innumerable squealing stoppages, they take you to the other end and justify their existence, they perform miracles peculiar to our century, they put you in touch with the high-roads of the world into a larger life into the twentieth century. You pass from the ancient times in which the vast majority of men are still living into a world of different dimensions, with different values of time and place. The mental crisis is passed when the boundary of village, town, province or country is crossed. In an hour it carries you about 30 miles, over the mountain which preserved mysteries, which was the end of the universe, the scene of witchcraft, and heroism, from where the clouds come, from where the sun rises. The bus goes beyond it, the Patil loses his authority the village becomes one in seven lacs and not the centre of the universe. There's the tea-shop, you are still on earth though you might have crossed the mountain.

Getting down from the bus you look at it wondering how much superfluous mental baggage you have shed while the bus was going by the mountain. You are shedding parochialism, your environmental limitations, your narrow self-satisfied complaisance. You seem to catch hold of something larger, you realise India is not a geographical expression. You can go over it East and West, South and North, look at it objectively. You look at the wheels and the engine, and their story of daily achievement, and you feel that Cape Comorin is after all not so far from Cashmere; the telephone, the telegraph, the railway and last but not least, the bus, will give you mastery over this sub-continent. You can transmit power as Mr. Wells would say, and put a bulb in every home, you can manage your India alright. Have you not already come on the other side of the mountain, which like an evil spirit prevented you from crossing the village boundary?

ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY

Philological Derivation Of Words Traced Through Latin, Greek And Sanscrit Languages

(By "T. P. M.")

DYSPEPSIA (Dys plus pepsia), from Greek Dus meaning Bad and pesso meaning digest; Sanscrit (Duh—ill) and (Pac or Pach)—to cook or digest, i.e. indigestion.

DUODENUM (L. Duo plus decim) from L. Duo—two and decem—ten; Sanscrit (Dvi)—two and (Das'am)—ten, i.e. 2 plus 10 equal to 12. In Anatomy it means part of small intestine, next to stomach, 12 inches long.

DERMATOLOGY from Greek Derma—skin; Sanskrit (Carman or Charman)—skin.

OSSIFICATION Latin os—bone; Sanscrit Asthi—bone.

LEGAMENT Latin ligo—bind; Sanscrit (Lag)—to stick to. In Anatomy it means 'bond of tough fibrous tissue binding bones together.

DOLICHOCEPHALIC—long-headed, Greek Dolichos—long and cephalic—(of) head, Latin Caput—head; Sanscrit either (Dirgha)—long or (Dolika)—a swing and (Japala—skull). The breadth is in proportion to the length of 74 to 100.

MESOCEPHALIC—middle headed, Greek Meso—middle; Sanscrit (Madhya)—middle. The Proportion is 80 to 100.

BRACHYCEPHALIC—short headed, Latin brevis or levis; Sanscrit (Laghu) or (Lava)—a little. The Proportion is from over 80 to 100.

ZOOLOGY, Greek Zoon—an animal; Sanscrit (Jiva)—life.

CAROTID ARTERY—either of the two main arteries serving the head, Greek Cara—head; Sanscrit (Sira)—head.

MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANE, Latin Mens—mind and corpus—body; Sanscrit Manas—mind and Sarira—body.

THERM—Unit of heat. Greek Thermes—warm; Sanscrit (Gharma)—heat.

RUMINANT— Latin Ruman—throat; Sanscrit (Romantha—ruminating.

METRON, (Greek)— measure; Sanscrit root (Ma)—to measure.

VERTIBRATE, from Versatile, Latin Verte—to turn; Sanscrit Vrit or Vrt—to turn.

RHEUMATISM, Greek Rheo—to flow; Sanscrit root (Ri)—to flow.

EUGENICS, Greek Eu—wel and genes—born; Sanscrit (Su)—too well and (Jan)—to be born.

ANTIDOTE (Greek) Anti—opposite and didomi—to give, from Sanscrit (Dadami)—I give.

SEPTIC (Greek) Sepo—rot; Sanscrit (Sad)—to decay.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC (Greek) anti—opposite and Phlex—flame; Sanscrit an—not and (Plush)—to burn.

AXILLA—hollow beneath the shoulder from Latin Axle; Sanscrit (Aksha)—wheel.

CARPUS, anatomically means small bones connecting the hand and fore-arm, Wrist. Greek Carpus; Sanscrit (Karabha)—back of the hand from wrist to the root of finger metacarpus.

HOMOLOGOUS—having same relations, relative position etc. Greek homos—same; Sanscrit (Sama)—same.

VITAL (Latin) Vita—life; Sanscrit root (yi)—to be born, past participle (vita)—born.

CEREAL (Latin) ceres—corn-goddess; Sanskrit root (Krsh)—to plough.

CONSTIPATION (Latin) stipo—press; Sanscrit (Stip)—to dip.

BOTANY (Greek) botane—plant, Sanscrit root (Vi plus tan)—to spread or to produce, create.

PLASMA—living matter of a cell. Greek Plasso—mould; Sanscrit Plu—to flow or (Plush)—to fill, or to be wet.

POLYGAMY (Greek) Poly—many. Greek polus—much; Sanscrit (Pula)—large. Greek gamos—marriage; Sanscrit (Gama) (sexual) cohabitation.

ARTERY—It was at first supposed to be a duct for air. Sanscrit (Dhamani)—a tube or canal of the human body.

AORTA (Greek) Aeiro—lift; Sanscrit (ir—to shake) (irana)—wind.

MIXTURE (Latin) misceo—mix. Sanscrit (Misra)—to mix.

PROBOSCIS (Greek) bosko—feed; Sanscrit (bhaksh)—to eat.

SEISMOGRAPH (Greek) seio—to shake. Sanscrit (Say)—to move.

PANCREAS (Greek) Kreas—flesh; Sanscrit (Kravya)—raw flesh.

ODONTOLOGY (Greek) odous—tooth; Sanscrit (Dant—tooth).

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How To Write A Book On India

A SKIT: By O. K. NAMBIAR

I think it is possible to write a book on any country in the world without actually visiting it. I would even say that the book becomes a good deal more interesting if the author had not visited the country than if he had. For, the highly prejudicable stuff that we are, we are apt to react to the realities of a country so vagariously that when we record our impressions they are bound to be misleading. Our pictures will be a trifle too distorted to be true. Thus it would be far safer to write about Japan for instance, seated on a chair on the verandah of one's bungalow in Juhu with a number of helpful gazetteers and year-books at one's elbow, than after visiting the place on set purpose. A slight dispute with the customs officials, an expensive hoitel bill a mandarin or mikado (or is it a Samurai?) treading on your corns.....yes, these are points that are likely to introduce a bias sufficiently to spoil the truth of the picture. The Hollywood producers of films are, wise, as usual when they go no further than their studio limits for their China and Peru.

The decided advantage of not going to Japan when I set out to write about her is that I am free to throw in all those ingredients which the popular mind has been educated by shilling-shockers to consider as typically Japanese. If I am obliged to write only what I have seen or experienced, how could I include in my book that colorful description of a volcanic eruption. Imagine a passage like this:

"The thick smoke clouds had by now covered the whole firmament, and though it was midday all traces of the bright luminary were lost. We were enveloped in an impenetrable darkness. It was the instance and tragic gloom of the day of judgment. In the distance in front of us the great peak of Fuji Yama towering aloft suddenly emitted a shower of sparks which lit up the whole sea around us and made the ship's captain move the vessel out of the offing. The sight was grandest that I have ever beheld. Suddenly a spout of lava accompanied by a burning sulphureous hail could be seen stabbing upwards with the murky investure of smoke. We all trembled while thousands of orientals fell on their faces in a terrific veneration of the Fuji Yama having to be deleted on the paltry objection that the author arrived in Japan four weeks too late. Volcanoes do not erupt for the delectation of every tourist. It is not the chimpanzee in the Zoo that makes a grimace for every offered orange. Such is the mighty inconvenience of truth and actuality.

For Instance—

Take for instance Mr. Richard Porter's book "India from within." The author in his preface, claims to have been in India for a period of two weeks, and from the all round excellence of the book one would imagine that he wrote it entirely in his Devonshire home. But the truth is that the book was entirely visualised and written in Copenhagen, where the author was then representing a famous British industrial concern. We may recall, at this point, a veritable literary ephimerid which sometimes ago made a flutter in this country. It was titled "Mother India." Though the author was at pains to assure us that she had been resident in India for considerable time, it was one of those highly interesting books that read like fiction, being pure fiction. I think I could write a "Mother India" in the grand Lama's closet in Lasha provided there are the reference books. There is something of the witches' cauldron business in the making of such a propagandist-The cauldron must contain various select horrors. Such is the case with a book like "Mother India" whose 'charm' depends upon its ingredients gathered with admirable witch craft from the slums, sewer and cess-pool. Indeed, there are the indispensable Maharajas or sex-abnormals to enliven the narrative. But instead of the "tiger's chaudron",

"Add there to the author's own spleen". And you have a powerful charm.

I think of all countries India is the easiest to write about without visiting. "India from within" is a clear example. It has worked some of the "gags" that are so popular with writers on India. But some of them appear a trifle old fashioned.

Local Colour—And Plenty Of It

For instance

"walking down the banyan avenue I saw the palanquin coming in my direction carrying Mr. Minnings, the chief engineer of the province." is reminiscent of the Company's days, for the palanquin has long since been superseded by the motor-car. The author should have consulted a more up-to-date gazetteer.

"India from within" has all those words which make for local colour and suggestion. Thus, the tiger hunt has the following words.

Nullah, Sahib, Salam, Houdah, Verandah. Hooyaah (being a hunting cry) Machan, Jodpurs. Topee, (feathery) bamboo, (powdery) Kusa grass, (blinking) coolies, (laughing) Heyna, etc., There is an amazing medievalism in Mr. Porter's natural history for.....

It was one hot day in Kashmir that I walked into the depths of the forest attracted by the melodious warble of certain hidden feathered friends. Suddenly I came upon a clearing in the jungle and what was my delight to find a whole covey of phoenix (sic) making themselves merry in the sun-light." And of as amazing geography in, "one evening I was walking along the sea-shore near Delhi."

To Suit All Tastes

Clearly in the following description Mr. Porter has mistaken the Viceroy for Sha Jahan, and is plagiarising a well-known French traveller of the Mogul Emperor's times.

"The procession went along the principal streets. The Viceroy was a fair young Englishman and he was leading back on the silk sapphire cushions in that magnificent carriage of gold. A procession of huge elephants, caparisoned in gold cloth and pearl-tassels some 1000 strong, preceded the carriage, while twenty thousand horsemen, all in silver and gold armour, rode behind. At every few yards the assembled crowd of men and women shouted 'Allah O' Akbar,' which could be heard above the din and blare of a thousand oriental musical instruments. This is a cry for largess and immediately the viceroy would throw a handfull of gold and emeralds for the multitude."

A tendencious bit of writing as in

"Every Friday and on all full moon-day in the year the musselm (Muhamoden for priest) climbs up a lofty tower and calls out to the Moslems to come out with their lethal weapons to attack the Hindoos. This old tradition of fighting is so deep-rooted in the unchanging oriental mind that but for the British Government there would not be any Hindu or Muslim left in India. Communal fighting is so free that thousands can be seen daily wearing bandages on their heads known as turban", may be forgiven as an imperial weakness.

Spiced with an example of Babooism to tickle high class English intellects. "It is impossible, nay inconceivable as also ununderstandable how the effulgent an incandescent luminary called the solar orb would take it into its blooming head as to how the deuce or the Dickens, the extensive expansive, and exemplary empire nomenclatured as per British Empire, could be, even for a jiffy or split second be checked into the umbrageous stygia for have not the Olympean Gods or divine beings or cheribim or seraphim vouchsafed into the terrestrial world the dictum or the Government Order 'Presto, the sun shall not set over the British Empire." This is the view of many other Indian politicians."

The Inevitable Mr. Gandhi

And, of course, a reference to Mr. Gandhi, to increase the sales:

"It has to be recognised (a fact which is getting increasingly recognised) that Mr. Gandhi is a spent force. Fifteen years ago everyone knew Gandhi. People surged round the entrance gates if Mr. Gandhi was on the list of speakers. To-day no one remembers him. There is no one in recent times who has had such a meteoric rise and fall. I have enquired of Mr. Gandhi almost everywhere. I have asked at the booking office ot Victoria Railway Terminus. I have asked the fruit vendor near Flora Fountains. I have asked at the leading departmental stores. No one knows him. The hard-ware merchant of whom I enquired had me pushed out of the shop, so furious are they with the very name of Mr. Gandhi."

The book affords good reading. The English "Poet" says "A highly instructive book which must open the eyes of everyone to the insurmountable difficulties in the way of Indian swaraj."

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About Studios And Stars

THE MENTAL TOURISTS IN HOLLYWOOD

First Impression

By Edward Schellharm.

"What does that man over there do—and that one and that one and that one?"

It was a little lady from out of town talking. This was the first time she had been on a motion picture set in Hollywood, and she was pointing at just about everyone clustering around the camera. Some were seated and some were standing.

Let's listen in on the reply of her escort, a studio official:

"That man standing to the left over there is the cameraman No, the man working on the camera is the assistant cameraman. The first cameraman seldom operates the camera.

"That man standing obscurely in the rear there—the one in the white suit—is the director, Frank Borzage. The follow in shirt sleeves that he's talking with is the head property man.

"The man seated on the right? No, he's an actor. His name is John Halliday. The big fat man with the dark glasses is Jack Moss. He's Gary Cooper's manager. No, Cooper's not in this scene; only Marlene Dietrich. Yes, she looks much the same off the screen as on.

"What are they waiting for? Take a look up there on the catwalk, See that big light up there It's dark. That's because there is no cable connecting it. They have sent over to the electrical engineering department for another cable. Yes, there are plenty of other bright lights, but that one lamp is important.

"The music Oh yes, that comes from Miss Dietrich's portable dressing room over there. She generally plays her phonograph while waiting. Look. The door's open. You can see Miss Dietrich seated at the mirror. The hairdresser is attending her.

The little lady looked around. It was a brilliant sight even for studio employees. The set was candent with crystal candelabra, case after case of genuine jewels, silver balustrades, white carpets. This is the background of "Desire," the story of an international jewel thief, played by Marlene Dietrich.

After visiting the set where Marlene Dietrich and Gary Cooper were making "Desire," we went out-of-doors.

An impression: Walking on the crowded Paramount lot is like strolling through an alleyway of a metropolis, with tall buildings towering on either side. The buildings here are the cubical sound stages. The walls are bare windows and lift to about the height of a four-storey structure.

We lean against the heavy doors and push our way to where Mae West is making her latest picture. "Klondike Lou." Here is what we saw:

KLONDIKE LOU—They were shooting scenes in the cabin of the "Java Maid" as they have been for the past week or so. Mae is singing a song to Victor McLaglen, her leading man. It is titled "Oh, Mr. Deep Blue Sea," and she strums a guitar. Three cameras are trained on her from different angles, as she sings. She wears a black negligee-type outfit. Black silk, Black lace. Black ruffles. It is very exotic and makes Mae's gorgeous figure even more gorgeous. Her perfect complexion and blonde hair stand out against the severe black of her costume. Director Raoul Walsh, who recently finished the picture, "Every Night at Eight" with George Raft, is in charge of the megaphone.

From there it was only a step to the stage, where a momentous event was in progress—the first duet of Jan Kiepura, one of the world's greatest tenors, and Gladys Swarthout, a leading mezzo-soprano of our day.

They were singing an aria from "La Tosca" under the aegis of Director Alexander Hall as a voice and film test in preparation for their forthcoming musical picture, "Give Us This Night."

William Tyroler of the Paramount Music Department, former maestro at the Metropolitan and Chicago Opera companies, accompanied them on the piano. Erich Korngold, the celebrated European opera composer, who has written the music for the new picture, hovered near them.

At the signal, Miss Swarthout and Kiepura began to sing. They had not gone more than a dozen notes before the faces of the listeners gleamed. Beyond doubt, a great new romantic team had been born for the screen—a matchless blending of two matchless voices. Director Hall relaxed in his chair. Everything was going to be all right.

We discovered that a lot of world travelling can be done within the confines of a Paramount Studio lot when we walked out on the "black lot" and lifted an immense, black curtain and stepped on to what was an exact replica of a New York Street. There was a full block of it, with apartment houses and gaily lighted stores. This was an out-of-doors set.

In the road in front of a cabaret camera crew and equipment were at work recording a scene for Harold Lloyd's "The Milky Wal." Two drunken pugs, whom we recognized to be William Gargan and Lionel Stander were annoying Helen Mack who had just come out of the night club. In the midst of this drunken melee, Harold Lloyd drove up in a milk wagon and proceeded to help his sister. There was a brawl. A crowd gathered, and when policemen parted the mob, William Gargan, playing the part of a prize ring champion, was found to have been knocked out, to all appearances by the timid milkman, Lloyd.

There was all the illusion of it being a real fight on a real New York Street until Director Leo McCarey called "Cut!" Then Gargan got up and dusted himself and the crowd dispersed to far corners in readiness for another take.

HENRY WILCOXON

Returns To Hollywood

Henry Wilcoxon, popular young British star, returns to Hollywood after completing the role of a Russian Army officer in the Garrett Kelment film, "A Woman Alone," on the "Empress of Britain" which sails on Saturday, December 14th.

Henry Wilcoxon should have left on the "Aquitania" last week. But with only an hour or two's work to complete, the electricians at the studio where the film was being made went on strike, and he had to cancel the passage.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE

Some time ago when Alfred Zeisler was deputy chief of productions at the famous Ufa Studios in Berlin he was asked if there were any subjects which he would particularly like to film. There was one, E. Phillips Oppenheim's great story of life in a big city, "The Amazing Quest of Mr. Ernest Bliss".

His employers, too, thought that it was an excellent subject and opened negotiations to buy the screen rights, but they found that these had already been sold.

When Zeisler came to London to produce for Garrett Klement Pictures he was asked what he would like to make. Again he suggested "The Amazing Quest of Mr. Ernest Bliss," but added that it would be a waste of time trying to get the rights as they were already sold.

Mr. Otto Klement, one of the managing directors, smiled and said he knew they were no longer in the market; he had bought them himself.

Now Alfred Zeisler is fulfilling his ambition at Elstree by filming this story of London with Cary Grant and Mary Brian in the leading roles.

PORTRAIT IN DOTS OF JACKIE COOPER

Jackie Cooper is all boy. . . . Yet enjoys the distinction of being the youngest character star on the screen.

Born in Los Angeles. . . . Just a stone's throw from the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios. . . There to-day he is a brilliant luminary. . . Comes by his talents through inheritance. . . .His uncle is Norman Taurog, noted director.

Received his first education in kindergarten. . . Later taught by private tutors. . . . Excels in composition. . . . Has a flare for poetry. . . . Dislikes mathematics. . . . First film appearance was in a Lloyd Hamilton comedy. . . . Other bits followed . . . Including some in "Our Gang" comedies. . . . Soon attracted attention. . . . Won role in Fox Movietone Follies. . . . Then appeared in SUNNYSIDE UP. . . HIS FIRST SEVEN YEARS. . . . SKIPPY. . . . The part which sped him to stardom. . . . Made DONOVAN'S KID. . . . SOOKY. .... And others. . Then came his greatest success. . . . Co-starring with Wallace Beery in The CHAMP... He also played with Beery in TREASURE ISLAND. . . . THE BOWERY. . . . And most recently, O'SHAUGHNESSY'S BOY.

Wally is Jackie's greatest pal. . . Next to his mother. . . . He worships them both. . . . Lives at Santa Monica. . . . In a tiny beach house. . . . Takes his gang, the neighbourhood youngsters, to the cinema every Saturday. . . . He pays the way. . . . Out of his small weekly allowance. . . . They often see four or five features!

Wants to be a cameraman. . . . Knows the business. . . . From A to Z. . . . Has cast, directed, cut and shown his own production. . . . A gangster film.....Made on the Santa Monica palisades..... With his gang.

His hobby is making model aeroplanes.....Has a fleet of thirty-five.....And is now building a flying model.....From designs of Wally's new cabin 'plane.....Had a long talk with Lindbergh..... When he visited California. . . . Wants Beery to teach him to fly. . . When he is old enough.

He is an enthusiastic tennis player. . . . Likes all athletics..... Hates to sing. . . . His mother always keeps an extra box of dog biscuits on hand.....Jackie can't be broken of the habit of bringing stray dogs home.

Richard Bolesiawski says Jackie is one of the finest actors with whom he has ever worked..... Always throws himself into a picture.....And gets everything out of a scene.

Jackie is growing fast. . . . Was fifty-one inches tall . . . . At the last measuring. . . . Weighs 96 pounds. . . . Has blonde hair..... And hazel eyes. . . . He is the picture of the typical healthy,

From "Dharmatma" at the Krishna Talkies.

From "Ralidan" at the Roxy.

Around Theatre & Film Land

King Rukmangada and Vishnu, another episode from Hindu mythology, interpreted by the Kathakali dancers, soon to be seen at the Capitol.

KATHAKALI THE MALABAR DANCE

Is Dance-Art And Drama

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has kindly consented to grace the performances of the Kathakali Dancers' Company at the Capitol Theatre in Bombay next Thursday and Friday.

The company has 25 members who belong to the famous Kerala Kalamandalam of Cochin whose splendid work in preserving the classical dance and dramatic arts of Malabar inspired Uday Shankar to adopt its technique for some of his dances. The institution, under its founder Poet Vallathol and its energetic Secretary Mr. Mukund Raja, has been giving systematic training to its students, for which it has engaged the best available experts.

DANCE AND DRAMA

Kathakali is both a dramatic and a dance-art. But primarily it is the first. Dramatic acting or "abhinaya" predominates, and that, too, of a far profounder type than in ordinary dramatic acting. It does not belong to the realistic class of art, but to the imaginative variety spoken of by the classical author Bharatha. Every feeling is idealised and expressed on the face with an intense vividness, which more than compensates for the absence of the spoken word. And every shade of such expression on the face is made to harmonise with the rhythm of the dance and the melody of the music. The result is simple, beautiful and eloquent.

The system of dramatic acting adopted in Kathakali is based fundamentally on the expression of the nine "Rasas" or emotions described by Bharatha, namely Shringara (love), Veera (heroism), Karuna (grief), Rudra (anger), Hasya (ridicule), Bhayanaka (fear), Beebhatsa (sense of the grotesque), Adbhuta (wonder) and Shanta (peace). The expression of these Rasas have been well-perfected in Kathakali.

Kathakali is an art consisting of Abhinaya (acting), Nrittya (dancing) and Geetha (singing). Actors in Kathakali interpret their ideas and emotions through a highly developed medium of appropriate gestures, picturesque hand-poses, vivid facial expressions and rhythmic dance-steps which are perfectly understood even by those who do not know anything about thhis art. It is an elaborate system of a dumb yet eloquent kind of art expression which is the special contribution of India to the dance-art of the world.

MYTHOLOGICAL PLAYS

The plots of Kathakali plays are taken from Hindu religious mythology—the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Maha Bhagvata. Their form has a resemblance of Jadeva's "Geetagovindam" of Bengal. All the dialogues are set to music, intended to be sung, not by the actors, but by the musicians specially trained for the purpose. Between the various scenes Sanskrit "slokas" are recited behind the curtains, either explanatory of the scenes to be represented just afterwards or explaining certain incidents that may be shown on the stage. The characters of the play are mainly mythological, with the divine or the demonical elements—the Sathvika, the rajasa and thamasa aspect—predominating in each. To express each of these quality, an elaborate system of make-up and costumes is adopted, which are based on imaginary conceptions, which are more effective for representing the epic characters of the play than the realistic conceptions of their appearance. The absence of scenic arrangements is based on a sound principle. Kathakali adheres to the ancient Hindu tradition of paying attention more to inner depth (and meaning) and a consequent philosophical indifference to superficial, external appearance. The art of Kathakali has, however, its picturesque decorations.

YEARS OF DISCIPLINE

About the merits of Kathakali Art, Uday Shankar in an article says: "The Kathakali actors in their dumb show portray all the horrors of fighting and killing, all the pulsating instincts of love and passion, all the pathos and pangs of separation and bereavement. These actors can convey straight to the audience their feelings by means of their fascial expression which behaves like a rubber ball. I have seen a Kathakali actor in the role of the demoness Puthana who comes to induce the infant Krishna to suck her poisoned breasts. He comes to the stage and begins to act. After a time one feels hypnotised and believes that he seeing a wonderful woman. This marvellous result does not come from mere routine-work, but from years of training and discipline on the part of the actors."

The Kathakali dancers, artistes to whose work Uday Shankar and other artistes accorded such high appreciation are now coming to Bombay and their performance should be an attraction to the art-lovers of the city.

Rukmangada assuring Mohini, a scene from Kathakali Dance.

HOLLYWOOD HAS 'STREET OF 1000 FACES'

One Time It Depicts London in 1840, Then 1187 Marseilles, Then Modern New York—All To Deceive Movie Fans

(BY RICARDO MARIO.)

History and geography pass in very quick review in Hollywood. The London to Brighton coach rumbled over cobblestoned streets yesterday, while men in beaver top hats and ladies in the bouffant dresses of 1840 dodged out of the way.

Few people will notice the details of this little scene when it comes to the screen in Paramount's "Peter Ibbetson," for it is seen through a window from the inside of a little tea shop in which Gary Cooper and Ida Lupino occupy the foreground.

But this street scene of London in the year 1840 occupies the exact spot where other times and places were depicted.

Short months ago, the Crusaders of King Richard the Lion Heart marched wearily along these same cobblestoned streets. The scene was then Marseilles, and the year 1187, and all for Cecil B. DeMille's "The Crusades."

For the Gary Cooper picture, the house fronts were changed to conform with this change of era and place, while trees and shrubbery were planted.

Not so very long ago it was Spain of this century. Balloons, confetti and tin horns added riot and colour to the scene. The street was paved differently then, and there were entirely different house fronts there—but it was the identical spot, used in the Marlene Dietrich picture, "The Devil Is a Woman."

Several times this plot of ground has been London, one of the most spectacular instances being the Limehouse section of that city when George Raft held forth there in "Limehouse Blues." Quite often it has been New York, once with the streets flooded and the sidewalks turned into quays for "The Docks of New York," which Josef von Stornberg filmed several years ago.

For a long period it represented the narrow, crooked streets of Paris through which Maurice Chevalier used to walk with his straw hat cocked jauntily on the side of his head, whistling, singing and philandering.

Once, for some long forgotten picture, it was named "The Street of A Thousand Faces." This name, a colourful understatement, has stuck to it ever since. Sometimes it is the foreground of action, while at other times, as in "Peter Ibbetson," it is dimly discerned in the background. But no matter how used, it means long hours of toil for the research and construction departments.

General aspect is never enough. Every detail is made to conform to time and place, and it undergoes a complete rebuilding from picture to picture. Sometimes only slight changes have to be made in the facades. Often the entire street and buildings must be demolished and entirely rebuilt.

The Street of a Thousand Faces has fully earned its name.

"SOAK THE RICH"

Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur have started work on their fourth production for Paramount to be produced in New York. "Soak the Rich" is the title and Walter Connolly has the leading role. A new Hecht-MacArthur find, Mary Taylor plays the role originally assigned to Myrna Loy. Alice Duer Miller, well-known author, has an important role, as has John Howard who recently scored a hit in "Annapolis Farewell." Hecht and MacArthur themselves are directing.

Books & Their Writers

JAWAHARLAL REVIEWS HUMAN PROGRESS

A Monumental Work

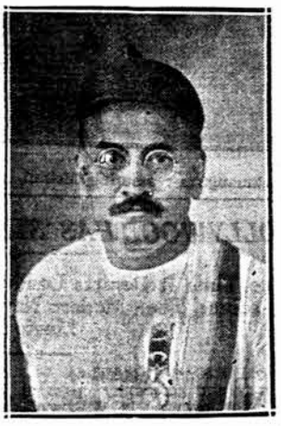
GLIMPSES OF WORLD HISTORY, Vol. II: By Jawaharlal Nehru: Published by Kitabistan, Allahabad: Price Rs. 9.

It is often said that some people are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them—whether they deserve it or not—and there are yet others who acquire greatness. Of Pandit Jawaharlal all three may be true; but, above all, the last axiom fits him more than any of the others. Among men he can stand four-square with the tallest, as comrade a better and more loyal one is difficult to find, as politician there are few who can compete with him in the marshalling of facts or appreciation of particular situations and given conditions, as a leader there is none more exacting than he, as a parent he is extremely affectionate. But the world knows Jawaharlal—or at least it cares to know him only as such—as the spoilt child of indulgent parents at the worst, or an impetuous and irresponsible Indian leader, may be, highly sensitive to touch and to the sight of human suffering. To many of his own countrymen who ought to know him much better, he is steel, a machine, mechanical man. Few, perhaps, will acknowledge him as the most deserved leader of India's political destiny. Though, however, he is much respected, he is also a much maligned and much misunderstood man. None who understands his philosophy of life will, on the contrary, get away from him without being caught by that spark of life which lends an unusual vitality, hope and faith to all around him and which, at the same time, strikes terror in his opponents and will deny him honesty of purpose, earnestness in endeavour and transparent sincerity. The two volumes of the "Glimpses of World History" that have been placed in the hands of the public are in fact "Glimpses into Jawaharlal Nehru" the man and the revolutionary, if also, a visionary.

DEAD PAST

"The past brings us many gifts; indeed all that we have to-day of culture, civilization, science or knowledge of some of the truth, is a gift of the distant or recent past to us. It is right that we acknowledge our obligation to the past. But the past does not exhaust our duty or obligation. We have a duty to the future also and perhaps that obligation is even greater than the one we owe to the past. For the past is past and done with, we cannot change it; the future is yet to come and perhaps we may be able to shape it a little. If the past has given us some part of the truth, the future also hides many aspects of the truth and invites us to search for it. But often the past is jealous of the future and holds us in a terrible grip, and we have to struggle with it to get free to face and advance towards the future".

Thus says Jawaharlal in the last letter to his daughter—for the two volumes are written in the form of letters to his daughter from jail—and that quotation reveals the real Jawaharlal. How unlike many of our eminent political workers and leaders who are never tired of getting themselves and others worked up into ecstacies of the glories of ancient Hindustan, glories of a past that is no more and never will be, and yet are afraid to face the present in its nakedness and advance boldly towards the future. That future cannot be the replica of the dead past; it is the duty of us who live and face the realities of the present in all its horrible hideousness to put our efforts in the shaping of the future, so that that future may be a better world for all to live in, a greater culture and civilization and art which might inspire generations yet unborn to pursue the path of progress, the "search for truth" as Jawaharlal puts it. It is here the place of history comes in. "If then you look upon history with the eyes of sympathy, the dry bones will fill up with flesh and blood, and you will see a mighty procession of living men and women and children in every age and every clime, different from us and yet very like us, with much the same human virtues and human failings. History is not a magic show, but there is plenty of magic in it for those who have eyes to see." And the "Glimpses of World History" provided the key to the magic door which when opened reveals that the history of the development of society is the story of a continuous process of struggle, tribulation and suffering; the old always giving place to the new, what at one particular epoch seems permanent is no more so when the full forces of that epoch nature, and struggle rages again. Though failures at times have led to the worst form of reaction, the struggles have always resulted in the establishment of a higher social order, a higher civilization, a wider conception of life and its problems. Jawaharlal has looked into the history of the world with eyes open and has found "it is not magic," though there is plenty of it in it. Beyond the veil of magic with which historians often shroud the past, is the bare truth that history is, but the record of the continuous struggle in which economic forces play a very important, almost a dominating, part. That fact led the prophet of the future, Karl Marx, to give the world his philosophy of dialectic materialism. It will not be an exaggeration to say that in "Glimpses of World History" Pandit Jawaharlal has faithfully applied the Marxian concept and succeeded to an amazing degree. The present writer has no hesitation in ranking this book among the greatest and best of its kind, and such books are very, very few indeed. Even among these few Jawaharlal's book will compel recognition. When everything of the present will be long forgotten, Pandit Jawaharlal's book will still remain and will be read with avidity.



Raj Ratna V. V. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate of Baroda, who was honoured by the Maharaja of Baroda in the Diamond Jubilee Durbar on the 7th instant, is a well-known social reformer, author and journalist.

STUPENDOUS EFFORT

Egypt—Babylon—Nineveh — the old Indian Civilizations—the coming of the Aryans into India and their spreading out over Europe and Asia—the wonderful record of Chinese Culture—Knossos and Greece Imperial Rome and Byzantium—the triumphant march of the Arabs across two continents—the renaissance o fIndian culture and its decay—the little known Maya and Aztee civilizations of America—the vast conquests of the Mongols—the Middle Ages in Europe with their wonderful Gothic cathedrals—the coming of Islam in India and the Moghul Empire—the Renaissance of learning and art in Western Europe—the discovery of America and the sea routes to the East—the beginnings of Western aggression in the East—the coming of the big machine and the development of capitalism—the spread of industrialisation and European domination and Imperialism—and the wonders of science in the modern world: these are the innumerable pictures from the gallaxy of history which fill the 196 letters Pandit Jawaharlal has written in jail during a period of two years' imprisonment. With the publication of the second volume we have a glimpse of the world up to August 1933, a stupendous effort executed by a master hand.

"Great Empires have risen and fallen and been forgotten by man for thousands of years, till their remains were dug up again by patient explorers from under the sands that covered them. And yet many an idea, many a fancy has survived and proved stronger and more persistent than the Empire," he says and quotes with apt relevance Mary Coleridge as a last brush up to a complete picture:

"Egypt's might is tumbled down
Down a-down the deeps of thought;
Greece is fallen and Troy town,
Glorious Rome hath lost her crown,
Venice's pride is nought.
But the dreams their children dreamed
Fleeting, unsubstantial, vain,
Shadowy as the shadows seemed,
Airy nothing as they deemed,
These remain
And we may sigh "Amen".

The first volume of the book left us with the fall of Napoleon. "The bogey-man was gone" and the old kings and their ministers had gathered together at the Congress of Vienna. "They could now play at their old game and settle the fate of millions of human beings at their sweet will and pleasure... .....These people, in the intervals of feasting and dancing, re-

(Continued on page 20)

Standard Work On Electrical Law

"ELECTRICAL LAW & PRACTICE IN INDIA". By H. K. GANGADHARIAH, B. A. LL. B. AND T. E. FERRO, M. S. E. (LONDON) A. M. I. E. (INDIA). PRINTED AT EXAMINER PRESS. PRICE RS. 20.

A most interesting book which deals not only with the law pertaining to the mysterious fluid "Electricity" but also explains concisely and in precise terms the rights and obligations both of suppliers and consumers, and of the various parties concerned such as local governments, railways, municipalities, licensees, etc. This book is entitled "Electrical Law and Practice in India" written by Mr. H. K. Gangadhariah, B.A., L.L.B., who has evidently made a close study of the Indian Electricity Act and Mr. T. E. Ferro who was well-known in inspection circles for several years. He was formerly Officiating Electrical Inspector in Sind and Officiating Electrical Inspector to the Government of Bombay. He had published a booklet on the Indian Electricity Act some years ago, but the present volume supersedes it.

Now coming to the book. It contains "The Indian Electricity Act" and Indian Electricity Rules with comprehensive notes and a summary of important cases bearing on legal questions involved and various useful matters helpful to the judiciary, bar, local bodies, municipalities, mill owners, cinema theatres, etc.

The book is divided into fifteen divisions, each division dealing with one aspect or part of the subject. There are copious notes on every section or rule. The explanation has been given lucid but simple language. The Government of India and several other local Governments have given permission to produce certain documents. There is also a very useful graph prepared by the Electrical Engineer to the Government of Bombay and is produced by the courtesy of the Government of Bombay, and from the note made on the title page it indicates that the Government of Bombay has given permission to the publication of the present book.

The price of the book is not high considering the useful matter contained in it. As far as we are aware this is the only book of the kind in India that so comprehensively deals with the subject. The weather chart of India and the wind pressures calculated for some of the important towns in India will be found very useful to electrical engineers and contractors. Then again there are extensive notes on cases dealing with electrical shock and also plans of methods of construction. The book appears to be the outcome of labour of several years on the part of the authors, who deserve congratulations for undertaking a difficult task.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Bombay Art Society—Forces Abstention—Leading Artists Debarred—Architectural And Commercial Art—Governor Disappointed—Exhibition Reveals----Old Muddle In Standards And Values—New Promise In Painting, Sculpture And Pastels—The Jungle Of "Heads."

For reasons more than one and as a matter of principle, I should have preferred to speak about those whose works have not been exhibited rather than about those whose works have received the usual prominence at the annual exhibition at the Town Hall arranged by the Bombay Art Society. I should have done so not only because the leading artists who have been compelled to abstain from the exhibition are, in their aspirations and achievements, more important but because their brave and self-denying ordinance has safeguarded the vital environment of art in the Presidency. I should have written also about the architectural and commercial art exhibits about which Lord Brabourne rightly expressed his disappointment. But I will have to reserve this for the next week. For, it is necessary to obtain practical attention and help for the few artists of note and promise who have already contributed to the exhibition.

The Arrangements.

The screens have changed their position. They appear to greater advantage than the old improvised stables which distinguished the arrangements for well-nigh half a century the exhibitions of the Bombay Art Society. But the noteworthy improvement stops there. The old outlook, the antiquated methods of classification, hanging and arrangement of the exhibits remain identically indifferent and undistinguished.

"Oriental Style"

The exhibits, their small number and smaller quality, in the compartment labelled as one belonging to the "Oriental" style is an index to the ruling outlook of the Bombay Art Society. One can only smile at the sweeping insignificance of the phrase. For anything anywhere between Spain to Japan is "Oriental". Nor is it less entertaining to learn that works by Indian painters depicting Indian subjects marked by camera mechanics of reproduction and mannerisms should be gaily proclaiming the legend 'European' style.

Roop Krishna, Dey, Parikh.

If it could have understood and appreciated the true importance and value of even the few paintings it has obtained for example from Syts. Roop Krishna, Mukul Dey, Rasiklal Parikh or Markand Bhatt, it would have made every effort not to make them the exception but the rule. Sjt. Krishna's "Pilgrims for Mecca" and the "Village Shylock" combines sincerity of feeling together with the appropriate technical mastery. Syt. Rasiklal Parikh's 'Temple Dancer" is equally noticeable for its efficient craftsmanship. But it lacks some of the directness and charming integrity which are a feature of Sjt. Parikh's smaller compositions. Sjt. Mukul Dey's "On the Bank of Jumna" is, similarly more prepossessing in its colour than the ingenuity and skill of his drawing in the bigger composition "Call of the Tune."

Bhatt, Godbole, Jadav.

Less skilled in craftsmanship, perhaps, are Syts. Godbole and Jadav's "Last Point of Mumtaz Begum" and "Fair." But they both suggest a sense of colour and imaginative boldness that should with greater skill in drawing and the value of forms enable them to do justice to their aspiration. Syt. Mharkand Bhatt's "Sculptor of Ellora" is a picture one cannot overlook. The skilled manner in which Syt. Bhatt's lines have captured the virile movement and rhythm of Natraj makes its outstanding impression. If the picture could have received its right height and angle on the position on the screen, the figure of the crouching sculptor absorbed in carving the mighty figure of divinity would have been more justly appreciated.

Bendre, Fosebery, Oldfield.

"A Bazar Scene, Udaipur" and "Entrance Arch" by N. S. Bendre are executed with his characteristic vivacity of touch. Capt. Fosebery's "Udaipur Street" and particularly "Evening, Simla" are of the examples of landscapes of genuine interest. It is curious and interesting to note that the picture by Capt. Fosebery, "Evening Simla" which secured the Viceroy's award at Simla is not good enough for those labels with which the Bombay Art Society signifies lavishly its good intentions. Miss Mary Oldfield sketches "They led Him to Crucify," "Michael" and "Plucking the Geese" placed in more or less obscurity, are finely expressive of beauty that eludes.

Syt. Nageshkar's "Le Soldat" would seem to many accustomed to the local brands of "European style" distinctly unorthodox being genuinely Parisian, and instinct with art values. "A Dandy" by Syt. Chawla "My Sister" by Syt. Lekhawat and the "Gypsy Camp" by Syt. Malvankar may be particularly noticed.

Syt. Gurjar's Pastels.

Sjt. Gurjar's pastels "Maiden" and "A Gypsy Belle" are for their daring colour and drawing one of the most interesting section of the exhibition. "The Grief" by Syt. Nageshkar "At Leisure Hour" by V.N. Mali and the portrait of Lt. Col. Vazifdar" by E.P. Bomanji indicate some of the interesting works in oils.

Karmarkar And Pansare.

Syt. V. P. Karmarkar's "Mr. R. L. Gharat" has shown the sculptor in rather an unusual approach. The sitting posture of the subject, obviously a difficult thing, has been deftly handled and the right-angled lines toned to suit the thoughtfully worked out character and features of the subject. Syt. Pansare's architectural panel "Industry" is, again, a difficult composition unconventionally treated.

Grandiose Compositions.

Sjt. D.B. Jog's "Quetta Quake" and Sjt. Bandivedekar's "Motherhood" are large-scale, grandiose compositions. While Syt. Jog's composition has its pictorial attraction, it has also the weakness inherent in such treatment. And, Sjt. Bandivedkar loses coherence in larger scale. Kumari Siloo Virjee's "Solome" may be appreciated for its naivety of touch. One wishes she had chosen a simpler and more familiar theme.

Medri Desai And Bandivedkar.

Kumari Madri Desai's "Village Maid" has the effective simplicity of everyday rustic life. It is, essentially, a plastic composition. And, the modelling is regulated to indicate and accentuate the charm inherent to the modest theme. It is a live reality. Syt. Bandivedkar's "Blush" and particularly the figure of the slave in "Temptations and Save" suggest the search towards vigour and honesty of expression.

Big Size, Quantity And Confusion.

From the smallest to the biggest sections of the exhibition the intelligent observer cannot fail to notice the same old pre-occupation that had begun to be a chronic feature of the Bombay Art Society's Annual display. The morbid craving for the big size, pretentious themes and grandiose compositions, involving allegories and confusion of standards and values may be seen more than manifest in the exhibits on one screen after another in the exhibition at the Town Hall.

Jungle of "Heads"

The speculation in all kinds of mechanical, insensitive craftsmanship and mannerisms is unredeemed by any glimmer of vision or artistic experience and daring. The skill is there, the dilligence is also amply manifest. But both are empty of the animating spark of artistic feeling and experience which alone can give meaning and life to mere craftsmanship. Nothing could be more characteristic than the vivid way in which the present exhibition from the exhibits of "European style" to oils, "children's" art and photography displays a veritable jungle of "heads". Surely, there must be something fundamentally wrong with this "art" or shall we say pre-occupation and morbidity. No one who is familiar with the antiquated outlook of the Bombay Art Society and particularly with those who help us with these exhibits of "Oriental" and "European style" could expect any other achievement from the Society. Its righteous severity which can stop leading artists from exhibiting and at the same time persuade the public that its "children's" section and jejune exhibits are from a sober body of professional artist is an amazing enigma and a fact hopelessly unintelligent.

PAINTING, LOST 400 YEARS, ACQUIRED BY U. S. FOR DOLLAR 200,000.

The painting, by Raphael, of the Florentine Art Patron, Taddei Taddei, which bears the date 1506 and which was lost to the world for four hundred years. The painting, it has been revealed, was sold for a price purporting to be dol. 200,000, to the Detroit Institute of Arts. The picture shows Taddei in profile, kneeling beside a frieze of sculpture.

My Pilgrimage To Kailas

Circumambulation Of Holy Mount

(By SWAMI SADANAND SARASWATI)

Swami Sadananda, who had proceeded on a pilgrimage in June 1935 to Mt. Kailas and Lake Manasarovar—two foremost places of Hindu pilgrimage, situated in the trans-Himalayan region of Tibet—narrates below the story of the last stage of his journey. The earlier account of his journey had appeared in our issues of the 12th and 19th inst.

III

"Parikram"

Camping for the night (1st July) on the Barkha Maidan we resumed our journey at 10-30 a.m. next day (2nd July) and reached Bundung, a mile from Barkha, at 11 a.m. Here we left behind all unnecessary things in charge of our guides and the nomadic Tibetans whom we found camped here, and began the "Parikrama" or Circumambulation of the Holy Mount, which all pilgrims commence at this point. The journey is done by most pilgrims on foot in a devout spirit. We were now marching leftwards, e.g., Westward, and skirting the Kailas range. After a walk of about five or six miles we came across a monastery known as Nendufu or Nandi Gompha, which we inspected. From this place we got a magnificent view of the Holy Mount once again. Proceeding northward for about five miles, we arrived at Didifu at the foot of the Dolmala Pass, about 5-30 p.m. and camped here for the night. The place was bitterly cold, its elevation being about 17,000 ft.

Gowrikund

Early next morning (3rd July), we started for Gowrikund, which is situated at a still higher altitude and which is at a distance of four miles from here. The ascent of the Dolmala ridge is an extremely strenuous affair and all of us found difficulty of breathing in the rarified atmosphere. The paths were slippery on account of snow-drifts and loose stones. We had also to cross several half frozen streams before we reached Gowri Kund at 9 a.m. The lake was wholly frozen on the surface. Indeed, we were told that it remains in the frozen condition throughout the year, in winter the depth of the ice being, of course, much deeper. The elevation of the lake is 18,600 ft. the highest we had to traverse in all our pilgrimage.

After breaking the ice at the surface, some of us took a brief plunge into the holy water of this lake, which it need be hardly said, was a veritable bath of ice, chilling us to the very marrow of our bones. Others contented themselves with just a sprinkle of the drops of the water of the lake. Some of us offered "Tarpan" or libations to the manes of departed relatives and performed other religious ceremonies at this sacred lake.

Mount Kailas

The peak of Kailas rises to a height of 22,980 ft., but it was of course, out of question for us to attempt to scale it. The view of Kailas from Gowri Kund, was the best and the clearest that we could get of this Holy Mountain, as we could see a larger extent of the trunk of the mountain from this place than from any other vantage-point. It may be mentioned that to the Tibetans the mountain is known as "Tise," and it is held by them in equal veneration with the Hindus of India.

This was final goal of our pilgrimage and all of us were extremely happy at the safe and successful termination of our labours. We had left Almora on 6th June and reached Gowri Kund on the 3rd July, the journey thus taking us full 26 days, the distance covered being about 250 miles. Due west of Kailas, three days' march from Bundung, on the road to Gartok, lies Tirthapuri, a reputed centre of pilgrimage, but we did not visit the place.

Homeward

At 10-30 a.m. on 3rd July our caravan commenced the journey homewards, marching to the accompaniment of joyous shouts of "Shri Kailaspati-ki-jai". 'Shri Gowri-Mata-ki-jai" etc., from members of the party. Our "Parikram" or circumambulation of Holy Kailas, it should be remembered, was not yet complete, and we, therefore wended our way back to Bundung, about 11 miles distant, which we reached at 6 p.m. In the usual course, we should have resumed our southward journey next morning, but as one of our party had lost a bag containing some valuables on the way from Gowri Kund to this place, we were obliged to remain at Bundung for a full day. The lost bag was recovered from a passer-by near the Kund by two of our guides whom we had sent in search of it.

The "Parikram" of about 25 miles having been successfully accomplished by us, we left the Barkha Maidan for Rakhasthal early in the morning of 5th July, reaching the lake about 2-30, p.m. We left Rakhasthal on the morning of the 6th July and reached Shekham near Gori-Odial at the foot of Gurla Mandhata about 2 p.m. Resting for the day at this place we resumed our journey next day and reached Taklakot at 5-30 p.m.

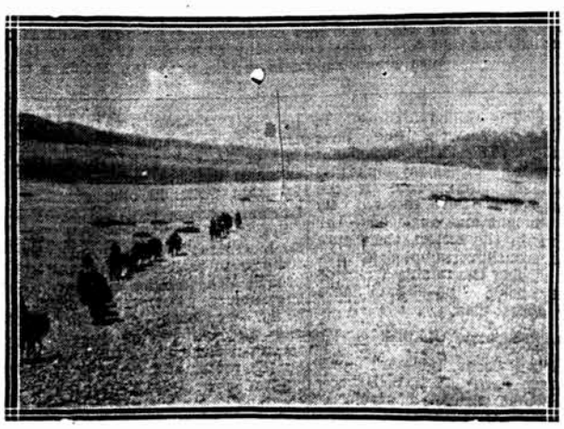
Khocharnath

From here next morning (8th July) we made a detour to the south-east to visit the well known Monastery at Khocharnath, which is situated at a distance of 9 miles from Taklakot. We reached the village at noon after a pleasant ride. The monastery, which to a pretty large on, is picturesquely situated on the bank of the Karnali river in the midst of green fields. Within the monastery we saw numerous images of clay as well as of metal installed in various halls and niches in the walls. The walls also in many places were painted over with figures of Buddha and Hindu deities. A strange admixture of Hindu and Buddhist Tantricism is to be found here. The three most striking images in the whole monastery are those of Rama, Lakshman and Seeta, cast in some metallic alloy, each about 7 to 8 ft. in height. They are of exquisite workmanship and are standing on a pedastal about 5 ft. high, across the base of which are carved figures of gods and goddesses with a horse at one end and an elephant at the other. Two nymphs with bint backs and folded hands are looking upwards in prayerful attitude on either side of the pedastal, the whole of which is shaped like a full-blown lotus. At the back of the three images there is a large 'Prachavali' or semi-circular frame which is of equally exquisite workmanship.

Scene Of Medieval Grandeur

We had seen nothing in all India to match the beauty or serene majesty of these three images in their wonderful setting. We felt ourselves transported to a transcendant scene of medieval grandeur and mystery. The hall in which these images are installed is a spacious one and has two rows of seats on either side for the Lamas to sit in prayer. In other halls we found images of Buddha, Mahakal, Kali, Lakshmi, and other Hindu gods and goddesses, a well as of the Sapta-Rishis, or seven sages who eternally peregrinate round Mt. Meru (or the North Pole). We also found innumerable Tibetan "prayer wheels," or cylinders which are inscribed over with the well-known Buddhist "mantra" or prayer "Om Mani Padme Ham" in Tibetan characters, and which are kept constantly turning round by the swinging motion of the hand. One of these revolving cylinders

(Continued on page 37)



Our Caravan on Barkha Maidan.

Nomadic Tibetans camped on Barkha Maidan.

On the way to Gowri-Kund.

Sun-Spot Cycle

A Study Of Its Effects On Earth's Magnetism

(By N. V. KOGEKAR, M. Sc.)

II

In the first article, published in the Sunday "Chronicle" of Dec. 15th last, we have considered the effects of Solar cycle on the affairs of the inhabitants of the earth In the present article it is proposed to consider the effects of the Solar cycle on earth's magnetism

Our earth is a huge magnet with its magnetic North Pole somewhere near the Geographic South Pole and its magnetic South Pole somewhere near the Geographic North Pole. The ends of a freely suspended or pivoted compass needle should therefore point towards these poles and set itself along the line joining the poles. The direction in which a compass needle points represents the direction of the lines of force of the earth's magnetic field. It has been observed that except in certain localities, the needle hardly points towards the true North. This is because the north magnetic pole of the earth does not coincide with the geographic pole. The magnetic north pole is situated approximately at a place where latitude is 70 deg. and longitude 97 deg. west of Greenwich. The angle which a freely suspended needle makes with the Geographical meridian is called the declination or variation

As a matter of fact the earth's magnetic field depends upon two factors.

(1) The structure of the earth's interior.

(2) The upper layers of the atmosphere surrounding the earth.

(1) Everyone knows that a magnet made of steel is a permanent magnet. Since the interior of the earth is presumed to be a nickel iron core, therefore it retains the magnetic state of the earth.

(2) The upper layers of the atmosphere, which surrounds our earth, habe been found to undergo ionisation.

Earth's Rotation And Its Consequences

It is known that an atom—the leading figure in Physics—is made up of a central nucleus around which a number of electrons revolve in orbits of different size and shape like planets round the sun. Now, if some suitable external radiation is made to impinge upon this atom, then an electron is detached from the outermost orbit so that the atom (initially neutral) is left with a nett charge. The atom is now said to be "ionised." If only one electron is detached, it is "singly ionised". If two electrons are detached it is doubly ionised and so on. A stream of such electrons, detached as a result of the ionisation of the parent atom being electric charges, constitutes a current of electricity. When solar radiation is incident on the atoms of air in the upper layers of the atmosphere the process of ionisation commences. The ionised atoms together with the free electrons, become carriers of electricity. Now, as the earth rotates about its axis, the atmosphere surrounding it, also rotates. The ions in the upper layers also circulate round the earth, thereby constituting a current of electricity. It is known to students of Physics that a current travelling in a circular wire induces a magnetic field within the loop. The effective intensity of the field so created in the loop, can be further augmented by the introduction of an iron bar in the loop, and perpendicular to the plane of the loop. Exactly the same state of affairs is found in the case of the earth surrounded by the moving ring of ions. These circulating ions (in the atmosphere) constituting a current of electricity, alter the magnetism of the earth's core. Hence whenever there is a change in the ionisation state of the atmospheric layers the strength of the earth's magnetism consequently undergoes a rapid change. It is believed that the sun is ultimately responsible for bringing about the ionisation in the upper layers of the atmosphere. Naturally disturbances in the sun will affect the state of ionisation of the atmosphere, which in its turn will affect the magnetic state of the earth.

Determination Of Of Ionisation

The question that now arises is as to how the state of ionisation of the upper atmosphere can be determined. In radio waves scientists have found a very powerful instrument for achieving this purpose. It is known that radio waves, unlike sound waves are electro-magnetic in character. For their propagation, a conducting medium is absolutely essential. It is the ionised layers of the atmosphere which act as a medium for their propagation. Now, if the electrical state of these layers changes, the radio reception will also change accordingly. Hence if we study the relation existing between the changes in the earth's magnetic field and the corresponding changes in the radio reception, we will be said to have studied equally well, the relations which hold between the electrical state of the upper atmosphere and the earth's magnetic state.

Mr. Austin of the United States Bureau of Standards has studied the close relationship that exists between radio reception and earth's magnetic activity, from observations made during the years 1924-30. When sudden variations in the intensity of the earth's magnetic field have been observed, i.e. when a magnetic storm breaks out, exceptionally marked changes in radio reception have been noticed. From observations made by Austin and Wymore, it is clear that with long wave transmission of signals, there is a marked rise in the signal strength, when the magnetic storm awakens. When the storm sets in the intensity of the signal slowly increases and reaches its maximum value two days after the setting in of the storm. After this, the intensity slowly decreases and attains its initial value during the next three days. Reverse is the case when experiments are made with short wave reception. Thus by carefully studying the change in the intensity of radio reception we can make an estimation of the change in the ionisation state of the upper layers of the atmosphere, which is mainly brought about by the radiation from the sun. Further a simultaneous study of the magnetic activity of the earth will clearly show the relation existing between the changes in sun and the earth's magnetism.

Relation Of Sunspots To Earth's Magnetism

If we watch a magnetic needle freely suspended or pivoted, we will observe that instead of remaining steady, it will oscillate very little from the mean position, during the day time. When however the number of sunspots is maximum the needle undergoes great fluctuations Observations of changes in the earth's magnetic field, made for a century prove beyond doubt that the magnetic activity very clearly follows the member of sunspots on the surface of the sun. As the spots increase, the activity increases and as they decrease, the activity also decreases. Then is the sun not responsible for the changes in the magnetic activity of the earth? But, for a long time no satisfactory explanation for this peculiar correspondence between the two phenomena was forthcoming. It was in 1908 that Hale was able to throw a flood of light on this riddle. In 1896, Zeemann discovered that light emitted by incandescent sodium vapour is modified by magnetic field. He showed that if a source of sodium light is placed between the poles of a powerful electro magnet and the light emitted analysed with a spectroscope, the two "D lines" characteristic of sodium light are broadened and if the spectroscope is sufficiently powerful, these lines are split up into several components (two components when the light is received in a direction parallel to the magnetic field and three components when the light is received in a direction at right angles to the magnetic field). Thus from a study of Zeeman effect in the sunspot spectrum. Hale showed that the dark spots on sun's surface were sources of powerful electro-magnetic disturbances Thus the cause of the peculiar changes in the magnetic activity of the earth was traced in the solar cycle.

Polar Lights

Another natural phenomenon bearing intimate relationship to sunspots is the appearance of polar lights or aurora. When sunspots are maximum in number, the polar lights flaunt in their greatest profusion. The red glow of the complete display of polar lights which is often seen from Central Europe is called "Aurora Borealis" and that seen from Southern Europe is called "Aurora Australis." The brilliance and frequency of the appearance of the polar lights when sunspots are maximum, show that the electromagnetic field of the spots are related to the electrical phenomena in the upper atmosphere from where these lights originate.

Though actual measurements show that the magnitude of the magnetic field of sunspots is often thousand times as strong as the earth's magnetic field, still one cannot understand how this field can directly effect the latter, as it acts from a distance of 93 million miles. Just imagine, what the state of affairs would have been if this distance were very much less than 93 million miles. One really shudders at the very idea! Probably all the metallic ores (and huge machinery too) burried so deep in the earth, would have at once sprung up from their long sleep to answer the call of the bugle sounded by the sunspots, on making their appearance, on the surface of the sun. But it is believed that the seen emits streams of particles such as ions, electrons, neutrons, positions, etc, which alter the electrical state of the upper atmosphere, which in its turn directly alters the intensity of the earth's magnetic field. But for this thick blanket of our earth (the atmosphere) our lot would have been very hard! The upper layers of the atmosphere simply act as an agent through whom the sun brings about a change in the magnetic state of the earth.

"We have fixed the microphone specially for you, sir."

Conclusion

It has been observed that when the solar activity is very great, delicate compass needles on eath, sway violently, indicating thereby that the outbursts of the spots immediately causes a disturbance of an electro-magnetic character. Now as the sun, like the earth rotates about his axis the spots are also carried across his face. When these spots pass in line between the sun and the earth, the period is marked by sudden creation of magnetic storms But often when there are no spots visible on the sun's face, magnetic storms make their appearance on the earth This phenomenon is called "blind spots" and is explained by the scientists by arguing that certain centres of magnetic disturbance in the solar atmosphere are responsible for the creation of the disturbances. It has been marked that it is the rate of change in sunspots which is more effective in the production of magnetic storms than their actual number or size.

Apart from the periods of magnetic changes corresponding to this eleven year cycle, there are diurnal and seasonal variations in the magnetic fields of the earth. The diurnal variations are more during the day time than the night time. The seasonal variations are caused by the motion of the earth in its orbit about the sun.

Such is the tremendous influence which this celestial body (the sun) exerts on the magnetic activity of our earth, through the agency of the blanket (the atmosphere) surrounding the earth.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

Jawaharlal Reviews Human Progress

(Continued from page 16)

cast the map of Europe, which had been changed so much by Napoleon."

CONFLICTS AND REVOLTS

The period opened up afterwards is so full of swift movements, conflicts, revolts, revolutions, aggressions if also of progress and development. The picture becomes over-crowded and one is dazed and often gets confused. It becomes difficult to keep pace with the events. They happen with suddenness and at remote places, so that when one looks a bit closer into one picture, another in quite a different corner under entirely new settings crosses him like a streamer. This is the story that Jawaharlal tells in this, the second volume of "Glimpses of World History." The century before the great war of 1914-18 saw the rapid advancement of industrialisation, development of capitalism, the race for 'fields new and pastures fresh' for the technique of production accelerated its process and the need for external markets became acute. The period of commercial expansion, competition and conflicts followed by imperialist annexations dominates the course of events. In fact this is the period of Imperialism. "Europe became an armed camp. And ever there was fiercer competition in industry and trade and armaments. And a narrow nationalism was whipped up in each western country so that the masses might be misled and made to hate their neighbours in other countries, and thus be kept ready for war..... This was strange, for the speeding up of communications had made different countries closer to each other.....To some extent this undoubtedly took place, but the whole structure of society under the new industrial capitalism was such that it bred friction between nation and nation, class and class and man and man."

REVOLT OF ASIA BEGINS.

If the century was the period of Imperialism, it was also the period of a new Nationalism. Unable any more to bear the exploitation and domination of foreign nations, the colonies and dependencies also rose. "Nationalism grew in the East. It took the shape of resistence to the foreigner. In Japan foreign domination was avoided, and an intense half-feudal nationalism was encouraged. The defeat of Russia in the Russo-Japanese war gave new life to this movement of general discontent and put more confidence in the Eastern people. For little Japan to defeat one of the greatest and most powerful of European powers surprised most people; in Asia the surprise was a most pleasant one" .....".So, as the imperialism of the West became more and more aggressive, nationalism grew in the East to counter it and fight it. All over Asia, from the Arab nations in the West to the Mongolian nations of the far East, national movements took shape .....India saw the beginnings and early years of the National Congress. The revolt of Asia had begun."

This is the background on which Jawaharlal works. He takes country by country and analyses the position of each with a dexterity which none but a master historian will dare. All the seven continents are covered. The development of the forces which ultimately resulted in the great war of 1914- 18 is clearly set forth. "It was a rich man's game played with the lives of the people....." The close of the war and seizure of power by the Bolsheviks in Russia ushered into the world a new spoch. The post-war phenomenon of capitalism, the rise of Fascism, the desperate but futile attempts to save capitalism which is in crisis and decay, the stupendous experiments of Russia and America, the revolutions in European countries and in the East; the decay of Democracy with the rise of Dictatorships—all these are dealt with in a manner easily understood.

To give an exhaustive review of "Glimpses of World History" will require columns of a newspaper. And in Jawaharlal's book almost every other page will compel repetition. It is a book of gripping interest. No student of history and politics can be without a copy of it. It will do immense good to many of the Indian leaders to have a good look into Jawaharlal's "Glimpses." The present reviewer do not remember who it was—but it was a great revoutionary who once said that he alone can lead a revolution, the struggles of a people endeavouring to be free, who has studied the history of the revolutions of the world. "Glimpses of World History" is not a mere nodding acquaintance with the history of revolutions. It is an intimate and profound understanding of it.

C. K. N.

'Udyam'

With the new year, the "Udyam" of Nagpur enters upon its eighteenth year, and it was a happy idea, therefore, to bring out a special Village Improvement number in commoration of the occasion. All the articles in this issue are naturally devoted to different phases of village welfare, and they are both informative and educative. Among the contributors are included Mr. V. L. Mehta of Bombay and Mr. J C Kumarappa. The "Udyam" deserves to be congratulated upon bringing out this Special Number.

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BROKEN ROMANCE?

But Post Office Made No Mistake

At 4 o'clock one afternoon last month, a young man hurried into a suburban post office at Melbourne and handed in a wire. At 4-11 p.m. a telegraph clerk at the general post office scratched his head over it. It was addressed to "A Lady in Black Waiting Outside So-and-so's (a well-known jeweller's shop), Bourke Street, Melbourne. The clerk consulted his departmental manager. A telegraph boy was despatched posthaste across the street, which happens to be Bourke Street, and searched systematically among the crowd. He found the right Lady 1 nBlack and exactly at 4-13 p.m. handed her the wire. She read it hurriedly. Then with a final glance at the rings in the jeweller's window she walked dejectedly away. But the Post Office, says "Austral News," had unquestionably its ingenious and smart job.

AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL GAMES

The most elaborate Australian National Games ever staged will open this month at Adelaide. It is the first big event of the South Australian centenary celebrations, and will continue until the beginning of February. Athletics, swimming, cycling, boxing and wrestling will take place under strict olympic Games in Germany in August. The Australian National Games are held every four year, and Adelaide turn to stage them will not come again for probably 20 years.

AUSTRALIAN HORSE BRINGS 5,500 GUINEAS.

Marabou, the winner of the 1935 Melbourne Cup, has just been bought at auction in Melbourne by Mr. C.B. Kellow, of that city, for 5,500 guineas. Mr. Kellow owned Hall Mark, winner of the Cup in 1933. He also gave the highest price ever paid for a horse in Australia when he bought Heroic which subsequently returned more than that sum in stake money alone.

A MUSEUM OF JEWELLERS' WORK

The town of Pforzheim in Baden is to have a museum exhibiting the finest specimens of the work of goldsmith's and silversmiths.

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FINANCIAL MANIPULATION IN MODERN STATECRAFT

Prof. Soddy Exposes Jugglery Of Those In Authority Which Keeps Down Masses In Chronic Poverty And Servitude

Professor Frederick Soddy, who won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1921, has more lately turned his genius to unravelling the economic tangles of our modern world. The following article, which he has contributed to the January Number of "The Aryan Path,' on the subject of the 'Manipulation of Finances by Those in Authority in Various Countries" will be read with keen interest:—

I have been asked to write an article for a series in "The Aryan Path" under the general title "The World is One," giving the answer to five specific questions reproduced in italics below. Although my sympathies are very little with any monistic prepossessions whatever, the question I have been asked I am very happy to answer, as they are concerned with that sphere of life, the economic, about which it is possible to say something that is both new and useful, and in which the consequences of ignorance or interested opposition are in no wise compounded for by any superiority or arrogance in the other self-boasted "higher" aspects of life.

(1) Is it not true that a few govern the masses in every country through financial manipulations?

A Post-War Phenomenon

That countries are governed very largely by financial manipulations in the literal sense of manipulating the quantity of money by its secret and sudden creation and destruction—is, of course, the main conclusion at which I have arrived since my post-War incursions into the problem of world unrest. Neither am I disposed to deny that these manipulations are in the interests of the rich as opposed to those of the poor, or, to give the matter scientific precision, in the interest of those who own rather than those who owe. Still greater scientific precision no doubt would require it to be understood that "the rich" or those who own, are rich chiefly in relation to the deficits of the rest—that what they own is not wealth but debts. The individual ownership of vast wealth in itself, though no doubt in times of scarcity and insufficiency a potent source of conflict and trouble in the body politic, is in these days of material abundance not the source of the world unrest. It is the relative poverty of the many, which makes it possible and profitable under the monetary system for the individual rich not to use and expend the wealth they own on their own enjoyment and individual life, but to "lend" it and get the rest of the community into their debt, and so to live instead upon the interest of the debt. One has only to conceive of a State in which every one was well-off in the sense of being amply provided for as regards the physical necessities of life, to conceive of one in which no one was well-off in the sinister sense that term increasingly has connoted in the modern era. That era has been given many impressionistic and fanciful names by the economists, sociologists and political theorists of the past, without exception with hardly a child's apprehension of its true origin and nature. It has been called "industrialism," "capitalism," the "machine-age" and the like, with all the accompanying personification of its protagonists in the guise of devils and bedevilled, dear to the melodrama. But science, the origin of the vast and catastrophic changes in the life of men and in the mode by which they wring their sustenance from Nature, is still apparently outside the mental horizons of academic sociologists. To them it is a useful milch-cow and drudge, with a position no doubt of some consequence in the servants' hall, rather than the real agent moulding the civilisations of men.

Man's Power Over Nature

It is possible to get a simple view of what has been and is taking place. By the control over the inanimate sources of power in nature, and its ability to harness these to do the work of the world, science has simply by-passed men altogether in many of the customary avenues by which formerly they were enabled to derive a livelihood. It can provide for more by the employment of fewer. So far as physical possibility is concerned the age-long struggle of men against poverty is finally won, and the population of the world could be secure from the fear of acute physical want, and its consequences in limiting the number of people who can survive, which up to now has been one of the major factors in the world's history.

But this power over nature, this ability to supply a revenue of the real wealth that maintains life, has nothing to do with the amassing of riches. It controls nature by understanding her laws, not by defying them and attempting to alter them, and one of the laws of nature is that wealth rots. Hence, alongside of this enormous increase in the sustaining power of the planet, has gone a parallel development of financial manipulation and jugglery, which has made it possible to amass debts. So far as the individual goes, a debt, that is of course the ownership of a debt, is the handiest and most "fluid" form of "wealth." Such, for example, is money, a national or communal debt, repayable on demand by exchange for wealth (not change into wealth) with some other member of the community in which it is legal tender.

Better still, a debt does not rot with the passage of time. On the contrary, if the owner does not want immediate repayment, he can charge interest on it, but in these days only so far as there may exist in the world a class of poor debtors to borrow from him. Usury is as ancient as history, but still science released wealth somewhat more open-handedly than the titular deities who heretofore had got the credit for its creation, this particular problem bers and also the preservatin of of maintaining poverty in the teeth of abundance for the benefit of the creditor, and to maintain the due rate of interest, had never arisen. Clearly it defies solution—in that form.

Lure Of "Riches"

So one returns to the question wondering about those "few rich." Would it not be truer to say that the government of the masses by tricky financial manipulation is possible because of the desire of the poor to become "rich." To the unsophisticated that may mean merely to have enough and to spare of the things on which to live, a perfectly possible and innocuous, indeed an essential aspiration, if the scientific civilisation is to find peace. But how many actually are unsophisticated? Philosophers and people, possibly, immersed in similar entirely absorbing pursuits or hobbies, asking only, like the yogi, that his milk may be left regularly at the door by an adoring populace, that he may have time to concentrate on the higher aspects of existence. For those less aloof, riches conjure up the dream of "power over the lives and labour of others," as Ruskin curiously defined wealth rather than debt, even though the aspiration extend no further than getting in a drudge to do the heavier part of the housework (or a secretary to do this sort of thing).

But in the main, my answer to Question (1) must be in the affirmative. For without financial manipulation,—and that means the substitution, in peoples' whole mental attitudes, of the idea of the ownership of a debt as, for the individual, equivalent to ownership of wealth, the masses could not be governed for one week as they are governed. Unfortunately this substitution of debt for wealth applies only to an individual. Its communal extension is absurd. No one but a professional economist could solemnly contemplate a millennium arriving through all becoming so rich that all could live at ease ever after on their mutual inter-indebtedness!

(2) If so, what is the remedy?

If the foregoing argument is followed, the first step in the remedy leaps to the eye, but what is not so obvious is that it is the first step that counts, and that no others may be necessary.

Fictitious Private "Credit"

The remedy is the enforcement of the universal world laws against counterfeiting or the private uttering of money in fact. This now is merely the pious belief of an ignorant and deluded mob who think that the law is protecting them from people producing new money at will, like conjurors producing rabbits out of a hat, and, what is far worse, as mysteriously causing it to disappear again. This is an accurate description of democracy as at present led, except perhaps in America where the Broadcast and Press have not yet been got under "proper control". The remedy is that it shall be true again in reality. The uttering and destruction of money should be the monopoly of the State in which that money is legal tender, the citizens of which implement the debt in wealth (which money is) by accepting it in payment for wealth. The public for the most part still think of money as tangible coins or paper notes, but the financial jugglery, by which the world has been tricked and is kept poor in the midst of plenty for the benefit of the creditor or wealthy class, depends essentially on a kind of money that has no physical existence. It is called "bank-credit," and is a debt of money owed to the owner by a bank, which in turn is owed by a borrower who has spent it. It comes into existence every time a bank extends a loan to a borrower and it is decreated out of existence every time the borrower repays the debt. Though it has no physical existence like a paper note or coin, apart from being merely an entry or rather pair of entries in a bank's books, on the one hand signifying what the bank owes a depositor, and on the other what it is owed by a borrower, that does not make the least difference in practice between the one kind of money and the other. The one is a debt acknowledged by the issue of a paper or metal receipt. The other is a debt created without any tangible acknowledgment.

What the banks really do when they extend a loan to an impecunious customer, without any owner of money giving up what is supposed to have been lent, is to create that sum of new money, as every tyro in the subject now knows. The community which before was under obligation to supply wealth on demand to the owners of money are now under obligation to supply more by the amount of the "loan." The person who has been granted the loan gets, for nothing whatever from the community, the wealth equivalent to the money loaned. This is contrary to the principle of money, which enabled the device successfully to replace barter and the older forms of feudalism and communism. That principle is that the person offering the money has himself in an earlier transaction given up the equivalent of goods or services in order to obtain it, i.e., that it is a receipt for 'Value Received" before it is a "Promise to Pay" it back. But this is not its worst or most anti-social feature. The borrowers as a class are put in permanent and inescapable bondage to the issuer of money, because once this system is instituted their debts can never afterwards be repaid. The physical tokens, the coins or paper notes in the whole country would only pay a few per cent of the debts in money they owe the banks and the banks owe their depositors. Every debt repaid to a bank destroys that sum of money, and as soon as prosperity begins and the borrowers start paying their debts to the bank, they destroy the means of payment and precipitate a crisis by the disappearance from the community of the medium of exchange, so that business can no longer be carried on. Having converted all economic transactions from barter and the like into what are essentially exchanges of goods for money, the monetary system makes it difficult almost to impossibility to reinstitute barter when prosperity comes and enables the trading community to repay some of its debts, thus destroying the very money upon which the economic life of nations now entirely depends. Whereas the repayment of a genuine loan of money leaves its quantity unaltered; all that happens is that B then has what A had.

For the rest this bank trickery is best described to the ordinary man as a way, difficult to detect of juggling with all the standards of measure and weight at once, and of making the pound, the yard and the gallon shrink by extending 'bank credit" and swell by recalling it. For the yard, pound and gallon in their economic significance have reference only to the price paid for these quantities of commodities, and by increasing the amount of money uttered so that each unit is worth less, the effect is physically identical with decreasing to the same extent the measure of the yard, the pound or the gallon. It is by tricks of this order that simple people are kept like Sysyhus always toiling at rolling stones up hills only to see them come tumbling down again and are lucky if they escape with their bare lives.

The Remedy

The remedy then is to restore the prerogative of the Crown with regard to all forms of money, and to prevent impecunious parties being supplied with money by private concerns without anyone giving up the ownership of it, and conversely to stop its destruction when people repay their debts. The principles that should be observed are in reality as simple as those by which the standards of weights and measures are enforced. The quantity of money should be increased or decreased in accordance with the findings of a statical bureau as required to keep the price-index of commodities constant, being increased when the latter tends to fall and decreased when it tends to rise. Money should be regarded by people as a form of national debt.

(Continued on page 38)

Mystery Of Fire-Walking

British Scientists Offer Divergent Explanations Of Phenomenon

The ceremony of fire-walking in Fiji is described in the current issue of the "British Medical Journal" by Professor David Waterston, of St. Andrews University, and Sir James Purves-Stewart, who offer divergent explanations of the Fijians' ability to "walk with bare feet upon stones heated to a temperature sufficiently high to ignite ordinary paper."

The ceremony was performed at Suva, on August 29, for the benefit of members of the B. M. A. on their way to the association's conference at Melborne.

The explanation offered by Professor Waterston is that "by training and practice, and by the repeated exposure of the soles to heat, the performers are able to endure, without severe pain, a temperature which to an untrained person is intolerable". He points out, in support of this view, that "children who discard shoes and stockings, after being accustomed to wear them, cannot at first bear to walk over sharp gravel owing to the pain which is causes, but after a few days' practice they can do so with impunity ... It would appear that there is a blunting of sensibility or, more precisely, that the threshold to pain has been raised.

"A person accustomed to immerse the hands in very hot liquids comes in time to be able to plunge them, without severe pain or any ill effects, into fluids of a temperature intolerable to others, and also to handle unusually hot objects".

ATTRIBUTED TO AUTO-SUGGESTION

Sir James Purves-Stewart, on the other hand, considers that "the phenomena of transient thermanaesthesia of the soles are due mainly to suggestion, either auto-suggestion by the performers themselves or hetero-suggestion by their native chief or priest or some other authority". In support of this view, he mentions the "temporary duration of the indifference to intense heat"; the fire-walkers were able to feel pin-pricks, and the end of a burning cigarette, immediately before and also immediately after the ordeal. While able to walk on the stones, they could not touch them with their hands. He also attaches importance to the "preliminary religious ritual in the prayer-tent, whereby a degree of hypnotic suggestion is readily attainable." He concludes:

"Finally, I would call attention to the religious element in the ritual, indicating that this was not a habitual or trivial or daily performance, but an infrequent and especially prepared celebration. Religious ecstasy (as in the long procession of saints and martyrs of various creeds, from the days of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego in Nebuchadnezzar's fiery furnace down to St. Joan of Arc, burnt at the stake at Rouen in 1431, and many other instances, all probably the result of auto-suggestion) is capable of temporarily suppressing sensations of pain. Such interruption or suppression of sensibility is a cortical affair, whereby the individual for the time succeeds in inhibiting and ignoring painful stimuli arising at the periphery."

Both writers reject the theories that the soles of the feet may have been "abnormally tough, hard, or thick", or that any protective substance may have been applied to the feet, or opiate drug taken

THE CEREMONY

The ceremony is described as follows:—

The two men, with some seven or eight of their comrades, retired into a small hut of palm-leaves to prepare themselves for the "fire-walking". We did not enter the hut, but one of us was told by the chief that the ceremony consisted in prayers to a "small devil" who was invisible. During this part of the ritual, which lasted several minutes, the hot stones were being carefully examined by the other to verify their steadiness. Several scraps of paper were thrown into crevices between the central stones, where the heat was sufficient to cause the paper to burst into flames almost immediately. The native assistants round the pit then began to chant songs and cries, which became progressively louder and louder. The performers now made their appearance, running from the prayer-hut over the damp grass to the pit. They walked across it in single file, stepping on the heated stones. The duration of contact of their feet with the stones was that of an average footstep—about a second—and their walk was not appreciably hurried.

One of the larger stones, still very hot, was extracted from the pit and rolled along the ground towards us, a distance of three or four yards. The men and ourselves all sat down beside it. We asked them to put their hands on the stone, but they, like ourselves, could not give it more than a momentary touch. When asked to put their feet on it they did so, but only for a second or so. The chief himself, however, who was supervising us, placed the sole of his foot on the hot stone and held it there with placidity for several seconds. Some amusement was caused by the two performers, who slyly turned the stone over so as to induce us to touch a portion of its surface which had been fractured and which was apparently rougher and hotter than the smooth surface on which they had walked. We found that this surface was so hot that we could touch it only momentarily with our finger-tips. The soles of our feet also could only touch it for a very short time, perhaps a second, when the pain caused prompt retraction of the foot, followed by erythema but no blistering.—"Manchester Guardian".

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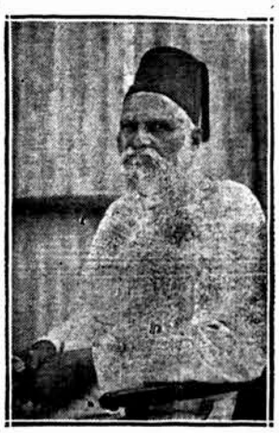
A Conradean Figure Of The Concan

Md. Gaffoor Khan Ahmed Khan, Tanashah

(By "VIATOR")

One of those Conradean figures, men who dominate over and lend their character to the not infrequently drab world of the shipping or any of its numerous activities, the name of "Khan Sahib" has echoed for the last twenty or thirty years, from bunder to bunder all down the Concan Coast, even before the bearer of that popular name was one day induced to accept it from the official quarters.



Khan Saheb Mohammed Gaffoor Khan Ahmed Khan Tanashah of Pawas (Ratnagiri).

As Wharf Superintendent of the steamship company which monopolizes a net-work of ferry lines up and down the coast, an important position held with a fine record of 48 years' service, Khan Saheb Mohammed Gaffoor Khan Ahmed Khan Tanashah has seen generations of millions of passengers of every description and condition in life arriving in or leaving out of the docks. Conditions of travel have changed during these years —they cannot be said to have improved in favour of comfort as far as the lower-deck passengers are concerned—but the tall, slim, kindly figure of the Khan Sahib has undergone no change except, perhaps in increased kindliness, unfailing courtesy and the whole manner of a man whom no passenger, however insignificant he or she may appear in the other officials' eyes, could approach without receiving every kind of help. He was not responsible for the hard and sometimes indescribably wretched conditions of lower-deck travel, but he always distributed the largesse of his best personal consideration whenever a demand for it was made.

A casual passenger sometimes witnessed those quiet acts and one cherishes the memories of one or two or these despite the passage of years. One recalls the touchingly tragic look of a woman, who was taking with her either her husband or brother who seemed to be very ill—a mill-operative or some other worker, whom slum-life had nearly finished. They made difficulties about his getting in on board the steamer. The Khan Sahib grasped the situation at once and gave his customary nod. One has known similar cases and has come to be regarded as an asset of the company. A Concani Musulman, the Khan Sahib possesses all the qualities of intelligence, personal integrity, large-heartedness and refinement of the class of Marathas, who have had historic associations with the social and economic life of this city. Unassuming and even saintly in his private life it is impossible to come in contact with him for any one without being impressed by the simplicity, charm and kindliness of his manner.

ses where he has exerted his influence with the highest authority in order to help people to whom he could appear as a saviour.

And nobody even higher up would dream of displeasing the Wharf Superintendent, because the latter has built up his influence with years of faithful serv-

DEAFNESS!

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A Page About Women

MRS. SUVARNA DESAI, B.A., who has just sailed for Africa to join her duties as Principal of the Nairobi High School. She graduated from Wilson College in 1935, with Mathematics. Twenty-two years of age, she is the granddaughter of the late Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, first Indian Judge of Bombay High Court. Her husband, Mr. Gulabbhai Desai, M.A., sailed a month back for Nairobi, as branch secretary of the newly-opened branch of the National Insurance Co. (Calcutta).

DOMESTIC HYGIENE

What Every Housewife Should Know

A housewife who thoroughly understands domestic hygiene is far less likely to have illness in the family than the one who just lets things go and trusts to chance.

Some women are rather vague in regard to the exact meaning of domestic hygiene. They do not appreciate that washable walls are healthier than unwashable ones. They do not realise that tea leaves or damp salt sprinkled on rugs or carpets before sweeping will keep down the germ-laden dust and prevent it from entering mouth and nostrils and causing irritation with consequent catarrh. They do not really trouble much about the care of sinks and drains, because they do not understand that a neglected sink or drain is more likely to cause illness in a household than the wildest weather we have ever experienced. They do not understand that frequent flushing of drains with hot water and carbolic is as important as cleaning the kitchen floor.

The careless disposal of waste in the dustbin is another almost criminal fault. Rubbish left to rot for several days in a dustbin can cause any amount of trouble, yet many women tip oddments of food into it day after day, and there the refuse remains till the bin is emptied. During the cold weather, no material harm may be done, but habits cling and this one, kept up when the days grow warmer, may have alarming results.

All food refuse should be wrapped in old newspapers and burnt at once. This is the only hygienic way of dealing with it, winter or summer. If there is no coal fire in which to burn it, it should be set alight at a convenient spot in the garden, and allowed to burn out. What is left is safe to go into the dustbin, as the burning will have effectually killed the process of decomposition.

MEN OUTDONE BY WOMEN SMOKERS

But Habit Much More Harmful To Women Than To Men

We repeat that the right of a woman to smoke, if she so desires, is beyond question. There is no real reason to prohibit her smoking just because she is a woman, writes Dr. C. N. Chrisman, M. D.

Our forefathers made some very strict rules concerning what a woman should or should not do. All that has gone into the discard, just as her right to work for her own living by entering the professions or business has been admitted. Her right to smoke is inherent, but whether it is harmful or not has been decided very positively in the affirmative.

Smoking is much more harmful for a woman. The reason is the difference in her physical make-up. The average woman's nervous system is much more highly attuned and delicate than a man's, more sensitive and emotional.

The injurious ingredient in tobacco is nicotine, a poison in comparatively small quantities. It is a habit-forming drug which soothes and deadens the nerves. The habit is easily formed and more and more is required to maintain the soothing effect.

Then even more is required to increase the effect and prevent the nerves from getting "jumpy". Because a woman's nervous system is more highly strung and delicate than a man's smoking causes a more pronounced effect, and the demand becomes much greater and more insistent.

Records show that the number of cigarettes per capita smoked by women is almost double that smoked by men. The man seldom smokes more than one pack (20 cigarettes) a day, and the majority less, while the average woman smoker smokes more than a package a day, often three or four packs.

MORE POISON IMBIBED

One reason we can give for this is that the more sensitive nervous system of the woman is more readily affected by the drug and more difficult to keep under control. Another reason is the difference in weight. When we prescribe powerful drugs for a patient, his age, and more important his weight, is taken into consideration. A patient weighing 170 pounds will be given a normal dose, while a patient weighing 110-115 pounds will be given one-third less.

There is no such restriction in smoking. A woman weighing 110 pounds who smokes a pack of cigarettes a day will receive one-third more nicotine than the man of 170-180 pounds smoking one pack. If she smokes more she will be receiving a much larger dose in proportion.

I speak of cigarettes because most women smoke cigarettes. The average cigarette smoker inhales the smoke. As a result much more surface is exposed to the nicotine and its absorption is much greater than if they did not inhale. The pipe and cigar smoker does not usually inhale.

A man who is not so highly strung finds it easier to stop smoking than does a woman. He will be miserable for a few days and then he is alright; but a woman smoker has a much longer and more difficult time to stop the habit.

Should an expectant or nursing mother smoke? No. We know that all foods and drugs given to the mother affect her baby, and there is no reason to think that nicotine is any different.

ONE TONGUE FOR ALL

Though more than 500,000,000 people to-day acknowledge English as their natural language, there are still no fewer than 1,500 different languages written and spoken in the world. With Wireless, the cinema and aeroplane welding civilization together as never before, it is vital for world peace and goodwill that all nations should have a common international language of communication. This, in brief, is the contention of the Orthological Institute, pioneers of Basic (British-American-Scientific International-Commercial) English. Only 850 words are used, but these do the work of 20,000 or more. The list can be mastered by a foreign student in thirty hours, while in fifty hours' study he may grasp the meaning of a book written in English; normally four years of hard study are necessary to learn our language. Already a Japanese-Basic English dictionary has been completed. In Russia, five specimens of Basic English books, "The A.B.C. of Basic English," "Black Beauty," "Stories from Tolstoy," "Gulliver in Lilliput," and Robinson Crusoe," are now being taught in schools.

5—YEAR—OLD PREACHER

Charles Jaynes 5 years old recently opened a three-day evangelistic preaching campaign in Los Angeles. His nurse appears with him in the pulpit. His sermons are mainly directed against alcohol, smoking, and dancing.

TRY, TRY, TRY AGAIN!!

Jilted Girl Succeeds In Her 25th Attempt At Suicide

Marie Banska had loved passionately a young man of Warsaw, but he passed her over for another. In despair she decided to take her life—but she found it was not so easy to achieve as she thought.

Four times she threw herself into the Vistula—but she was rescued each time.

Fourteen times in addition she tried to give herself death by various forms of gas poisoning—but each time she was saved. On one occasion the room in which she had tried to gas herself was completely wrecked—but Marie came out of the ordeal untouched.

It was after her latest attempt at gas-poisoning that the judge intervened with an order for her detention in a sanatorium. But before the order could be given effect to, a pistol shot rang out in the flat of the girl, and when the room was entered, she was found dead.

She had cheated the judge at last and gained the much-coveted goal at the 25th attempt.—"The People".

GRANNY'S SACRIFICE

Gives Her Ear For Seven-Year Old Grandson

A 65-year-old Stafford woman has sacrificed an ear for a seven-year-old grandson, one of whose ears was deformed.

The grafting operation—a miracle of plastic surgery—was performed by Sir Harold Gillies, who is honorary consulting surgeon to the north Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, and was watched by 50 other medical men.

The grandmother, Mrs. Emily Todkill, lives with the parents of the boy, Robert Price.

"WOULD GIVE MY LIFE"

"He is such a dear little fellow that I would give my life for him" she said:

"Robert had had a deformed ear since birth. The disfigurement would have been a terrible handicap to him, but the loss of an ear does not mean much to myself. I can hide the scar with my hair".

The operation, which was carried out under a local anaesthetic, was a complete success, and both grandmother and boy are now convalescing.

INSURED FOR LUNCH

A Bristol business man was recently insured against a death for £50,000, but only for one hour while he was at a luncheon. The policy was a gift from a few friends whom he was entertaining on his fiftieth birthday. The certificate had been signed by 944 underwriters.

PLOUGH SOLD FOR £190

A plough taken out by the Sussex family of Henty who became the first white settlers in what is now the Australian sovereign State of Victoria has just been sold at auction in Melbourne for £190. Exactly one hundred years ago, it was used to turn the first sod of a colony which has since added enormous wealth to the Empire.

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Moscow Sees Man Behind Machine

Era Of Militant Communism At An End: Intensive Drive Towards Beauty And Comfort Begins

The Soviet Union is beginning to discover the man behind the machine. M. Stalin has announced that there are human values worth cultivation. An intensive drive towards beauty and comfort has begun.

"Keeping up with the Joneses (we read in the 'North American Review')" has not yet become ingrained into the Soviet consciousness. But the era of militant communism when the old proverb that "cleanliness is next to godliness", was taken to literary when it was felt that decent clothes betrayed a "bourgeois mentality," will never return. Some traces of asceticism still linger, even as the influence of the early Christian monks was felt long after they were gone. Veteran writers still use clothes to symbolise the class struggle that is searing the souls of their heroes.

Marriages Of Convenience

"But far more typical of the current attitude toward clothes was the combine specialist I met on the train to Kharkov who lifted his soiled 'rubashka' shirt complaining bitterly that foreign engineers did not wear "clothes as dirty as this". Or the many Communists, both men and women, who assured me that the reason Soviet women dressed so badly was not a lack of taste but an inability to get anything better.

Style has already become an important feature in the life of the Russian woman. No Park Avenue debutante could take more pride in her Parisian frock than does a Soviet woman in a dress of foreign cut. Their full-hipped figures are not made for slim-lined dresses, but since when has a little discomfort deterred the march of fashion? More than one Soviet woman has become the "wife" of a foreigner just to be able to shop in Torgsin.

"Moscow has no exclusive shops and offers little choice in the way of clothes. But this spring saw its first fashion magazine and, considering its popularity, there will be others coming along. Most men have only one "off day" suit and the women only one 'good' dress, but they manage to present a brave spectacle when they go out in their cheap but 'stylish' clothes.

"Cosmetics are used in amazing quantities. In Moscow's five-story department store there are perfume counters on two floors. Early on May Day long queues of girls are invariably seen outside the beauty parlours.

"True, these "bourgeois" characteristics are still only in the symptom stage, and the lines marking off the Soviet classes are still shadowy. But the levelling days of Bolshevism are over; the fierce barbarians are being corrupted by success. Socialism, inheritance taxes and the idealistic doctrines of Bolshevism will nurse a peculiar class structure, in much the same way that our Declaration of Independence and frontier shaped American society on lines very different from those of Europe. Perhaps the Soviets will achieve an even greater measure of economic democracy than America. Socialistic restrictions on individual gain and a little more than lip service to Communist ideals may provide a base for distribution broader than any mankind has ever known—providing the problem of efficiency is met. But that remains to be solved.

What Russia Reads

The Soviet press has still a long way to go before it begins to take its part in brightening the life of the Soviet citizen.

"There is the 'Izvestia', the 'Pravda', the 'Krasnaia Zveda', the 'Za Industrialisaziu,' a few provincial dailies, and the sole satirical weekly of all Russia, the 'Krokodil,' (writes a correspondent of Je Suis Partout). Krokodil, which has a limited circulation and is restricted to eight small pages, is scarcely more amusing than the editorials of the 'Pravda'. But its object is not to amuse. It must show the foreigner that laughter has not entirely disappeared from Russia. Above all, it is a useful ally of the police. Should a high functionary displease the dictatorship his bureau is attacked in Krokodil,' his employees turned to ridicule. Urged on by the "spontaneous" criticism of the humourists, the Government, of course, applies sanctions.

Indispensable Radek

"The other dailies look very much alike and must be read with care to detect their line of specialisation. Izvestia' is the organ of the executive committee, 'Pravda' of the Communist party. The difference is small. There is slightly more news in 'Izvestia,' and slightly more politics in 'Pravda.' Karl Radek, the only Bolshevik specialist in foreign affairs, writes for 'Izvestia'. It is said that he is irreplaceable, and Stalin, who dislikes the survivors of the Jewish clique (Trotsky-Zinoviev-Kamenev) regrets it bitterly.

"After 'Izvestia' and 'Pravda' the third most important paper is 'Za Industrialisaziu' the organ of heavy industry. It is by far the saddest, the most deadly dull of all. In it the love of statistics becomes hysteria.

"Altogether, the least crabbed daily is the 'Krasnaia Zveda,' the 'Red Star,' the organ of the army. One can hardly believe that it is a Communist paper, so completely is politics banished from its pages. There is also praise-worthy care taken with the make-up and the illustrations. Obviously, the 'Red Star' is addressed to less limited and more exacting readers than the simple Soviet citizens. This is very significant. There is a military caste in Russia that has no wish to be confused with the mob

"What do these papers write about? The same name reappears with obsessive regularity: Stakhanov. Stakhanov is the hero of the movement. It is explained that this greatman, a worker in the Donbas mines, has discovered a method of welding a pneumatic hammer so ingenious that his coal output at once broke all records. The news literally staggered the Bolshevik chiefs, who are little accustomed to expect initiative from below. Stakhanov's gesture took on the proportions of an event without precedent in history.

American Models

"No one in Russia has apparently heard of Frederick Winslow Taylor, whose pseudo-scientific theories contributed in such large measure to giving American industry the inhuman character that is so repugnant to us. For "Stakhanovism" is quite simply Taylorism adapted to Bolshevik standards. A typist who can answer a telephone call without ceasing to type is a Stakhanovist. So is the soldier who polishes his boots while studying theory. So is the peasant woman who doubles the output of red cabbages. We are told of the Tartar peasant girl, "emancipated from the veil by the revolution," who discovered that by plucking cotton with both hands twice the results can be obtained as by the former method of plucking with one hand.

"Foreign affairs play an inconspicuous part in the Soviet press. Comments are rare and the despatches from the European capitals—with the exception of Berlin and Warsaw—are published with surprising objectivity The only enemies of the U.S.S.R. are Germany and Poland. Fascism is abhorred, but it is not incarnated in Mussolini, Kemal, Salazar or Schuschnigg, but in Hitler, and occasionally Colonel Beck.

Tepid Indignation

"The Italo-Abyssinian conflict arouses the Moscow editors to very tepid indignation. There is far more anti-Fascist venom in the "News Chronicle" than in the "Pravda." Sanctions pass unnoticed. Geneva telegrams are published without a word of explanation.

"With Germany there is a complete change of tactics. Herr Hitler is spared neither insult nor calumny. The Soviet press at last begins to resemble the 'Daily worker. It prepares the morale of the population for war. The Reich is the country of slavery, misery and unemployment.

"Poland shares Germany's fate in the Soviet Press. England passes unnoticed. She is never represented as a rampart of virtue and democracy. But direct attacks on her are avoided. With France there is a complete change. France is the "eldest daughter of revolution'. She is 'the vanguard in the struggle against Fascism'.—"Review of Reviews."

"How much for an obituary notice?"
"Three shillings an inch.'
"Heavens! My brother was six feet two."

Riddles

WHAT is it that every commuter "catches" twice a day without getting sick?

• • •

2. In what way are money and a secret alike?

• • •

3. In what key can any tune be played?

• • •

4. What is never cooked, and is put on the table and cut, but never eaten?

• • •

5. Why is it that every child can put only the same number of coins in an empty bank?

• • •

6. In what way are Indians and tomatoes alike?

• • •

7. How is it possible for a pupil to leave school between 1 and 2 every afternoon and yet not depart before the regular closing hour at half-past three?

Reverse Orders

INVITE your friends to take part in a game of "Reverse Orders," which is played as follows:

Give someone a book and tell him to hold it in both hands. Then he must DISOBEY every command you give him by doing the opposite. When you say "Hold it" he must drop the book, and when you say "Drop it" he must hold it tight.

Give your orders slowly at first, then as fast as you can. You will get a lot of fun out of watching your friend's confusion.

Very few people can go on for a long time without a mistake. Any player who succeeds in disobeying the command eight times in succession by reversing your orders should score one point. The winner is the player who scores most point.

(The solution of "Riddles" appears on page 39).

DRIVEN FROM NATIVE CITY

Prize Winner's Embarrassment

Good fortune has brought so much embarrassment to Miss Paula Jung a woman teacher in Victoria, who won £50,000 prize on the Melbourne Cup that she has had to leave her native city. She was besieged by callers, hundreds of begging letters were sent her and scores of fantastic proposals made to her. One philanthropic institution well known for its dislike of gambling, even wrote appealing for funds to erect a hall for social service. Her business affairs have been placed in the hands of her brother, a solicitor.

OUR SHORT STORY

In The Vale Of 'Gada'

BY 'FREDA'

Weaving a garland of 'maltis' (wild daisies), she sat there beneath the shade of tall and stately pines. Thus she was often seen at noontide on the hill, while the cows grazed on the slopes peacefully. All was quiet and serene save for an occasional tinkling of a bell from the cattle's neck, or chirping of some wild bird that echoed soft but clear, among the sweet rustle of the pine needles.

It was a clear day devoid of mist and fog. Her eyes could span the distance clearly. Down upon the winding road of Sanawar, she could now distinctly see the figure of a man with a bundle on his shoulder.

Malti, for that was the name of the woman, had finished her garland by that time. It was to be a love offering to her lover. For the man coming down from Sanawar road was no other than Farzan Khan the 'Wanzari' (pedlar) whom Malti loved and adored.

Presently he was seen taking a turn on a by-path that led up the hill. Malti now stood all alert to receive her lover, holding the garland of sweet 'maltis' entwined round her fingers. A few minutes more and he stood before her.

"Art late to-day?" Malti asked softly. Her black eyes sparkled and a bewitching smile played on her coral red lips.

Farzan Khan's eyes feasted upon her gloatingly. Garbed in hand-spun shirt and pyjamas and veiled with a 'chaddar' (head covering), the tall and graceful figure of that hill lass cut a beautiful picture against the majestic grandeur of the Simla Hills.

"Aye, aye, Malti my flower," Farzan Khan said, taking the garland from his beloved's hand. "The bazar at Kasauli was very slack to-day; and then I had to stop at Garkhal to make arrangements for to-morrow." His eyes shone. "To-morrow, thou dost remember, Malti, they are going to have a grand 'Tamasha' at the bazar of Garkhal. Surely thou art going to see the Ramlila? Thou shalt sit on the terrace roof of the house that belongs to Khan Abdul Bux. I have informed him about it."

"To-morrow? Is everything arranged so soon?" Malti queried in a tone mingled with excitement and joy. They both were now seated close to each other.

"To be sure, beloved mine! Everything is properly arranged... ....." and then he whispered a few words in her ears.

Malti nodded and with every movement of her graceful head, the beaded rings from her ears and nose dangled, bringing forth a tinkle ever so soft and low. She loved Farzan Khan—this tall and handsome Pathan, much better than her own husband, who was growing old and worn out now. Verily, Farzan Khan possessed a charm to which she had fallen a prey. Malti knew that none of the 'paharis' (local hill men) could woo any woman in that alluring way so peculiar to the stalwart race to which belonged Farzan Khan.

The interview secret and stolen as it was, did not last very long. Malti had to gather her cows and calves and return home before her husband got back from his work. And it was already late.

"From to-morrow, Malti," Farzan Khan's parting words rang again in her ears as she drove the cows homeward. "From to-morrow thou art mine for evermore! Aye, thou shalt be the beloved 'bibi' (wife) of Farzan Khan, the famous 'wanzari' of Lahore, who possesses a house and a shop there. And no more toil for thee in my house Malti—no more tending the cows or tilling the ground. In the 'desh' (plains) our women stay at home and rest and enjoy in the 'purdah' (seclusion). Now Malti, listen. Be sure to array thyself in thy best garb and wait for me on the terrace roof of the Khan's house, to-morrow afternoon. As for the rest leave everything to me. But dost thou not forget to bedeck thyself with all thy 'jehwars' (ornaments). For remember, thou art going to 'desh' with me where the womenfolk always dress in their best."

* * * *

Malti's mud-plastered hut stood among a grove of pines, beside a running stream. When she reached there, her husband had already come.

"The little ones are very hungry, Malti," he said even as she entered the 'dera' (house). "They have not had anything to eat since this morning."

"Aye, aye," Malti said. She knew it. But..... "Gunga's calf lost his way and I had some trouble to find him back. Are you nungry Durgi, Jiwnu?" This to her two children, a girl and a boy of seven and five respectively. "Well, never mind! I shall soon make you and your baba (father) nice 'rotis' with ghee.

And presently Malti bustled among the earthen vessels, and soon prepared four loaves of unleavened bread. These, she baked at the hearth that burnt cheerfully in a corner of the hut.

The dinner was served. They all relished it sitting round in a circle close by the hearth. Nice hot 'chapatis' with ghee and 'suttu' (a preparation of corn and whey) were the specialities of Malti and none could beat her in that art.

"Malti! as I was returning home this afternoon." Gurditoo, the husband, began talking to his wife after dinner, while the two kids lay side by side taking the sound sleep of the young. "I came across Mai Jiwani."

"And what had she to say?" Malti asked coldly. That old dame, Mai Jiwani had a long tongue and sharp eyes in spite of her age. She was much loathed by the young—and by young women in particular.

"She is mad," Gurditto went on fixing his gaze on Malti. "She was raving against thee dear one! I told her to keep quiet ere I pulled off her one remaining tooth from her mouth. She said that you were just pretending to graze the cows on yonder hill. The old hag said that a man visited you there nearly every day—a 'wanzari' from the "desh' who has come to Kasauli to sell some of his goods."

"Canst believe that?" Malti cried with eyes that nearly wanted to leave their sockets. "My husband! canst believe such filthy lies against me?"

"Nay, nay 'bibi' mine! Never can I believe such idle tales." Gurditoo said fervently, pressing his beloved close to his heart.

He was a gentle husband—loving and kind. Unlike most of the hill 'chamars' he adored his pretty Malti whom he had bought for a handsome sum of Rs. 200 from a fair that was held annually beyond Simla. Malti belonged to him now—the mother of his two children. He clothed her, he fed her. There was nothing wanting in his house. Ghee and 'shukkur' (sugar), wheat and milk were always in plenty. Why should Malti then shirk him for another?

And verily it was true. Gurditoo was a Khangir (stone hewer) earning daily wages that went upto Rs. 2 at times. He had his own land and cattle. Moreover, he was free of debt. Whatever he saved was being invested in making ornaments for Malti. Surely no other woman in the neighbouring hills had such glittering silver and gold as Malti possessed.

"But," Gurditoo went on a little halteringly, "But listen, Malti! as I was chiding the old dame for accusing thee falsely, she threw a challenge on me. 'Could you bring your wife before 'Gada' and make her swear by the heads of your two children that she is innocent?' She asked me. And Malti! Just to convince her that she was wrong I told her, 'My Aurat will come to-morrow morning in the vale of 'Gada' and kneeling before the image, she will proclaim her innocence in front of all those who are present at that time'."

Outwardly the woman remained calm, but in her heart she trembled. For, in the hills who was not aware of the anger of 'Gada'—the god of wrath? He was greatly feared by young and old, men and women alike. If a person committed a sin he was expected to go and make a confession before 'Gada'. Then offering some sacrifice of animals, the sinner had to beg hard for the mercy of the god of wrath. Quenched by the blood of the slaughtered animals, the 'Gada' would then grant a pardon to the culprit. Such was the belief—a custom ancient and honoured. If anyone dared to defy it, the 'Gada' was sure to enter the sinner's body and work evils.

Malti cursed Mai Jiwani for bringing her to this great ordeal. Nevertheless the beloved of Farzan Khan was not going to be daunted now even by the god of wrath.

She was now leaving the hills for ever. From to-morrow she would belong to Farzan Khan—a Musalman who did not believe in a god of wrath. Aye, only a short while and then she would settle down in his house protected under the care of that beloved Khan of hers.

With a brave heart, Malti agreed to go the next morning into the Vale of 'Gada', in company of her husband and children.

* * * *

There she stood erect and calm before the image of 'Gada'. At the foot of which lay many a carcass of dead animals.

And Malti swore by all that was sacred to her laying her hands on the heads of her innocent children that she was faithful and true to her husband, even as Sita was to her lord and husband Rama.

"If I be a lier," she announced in a steady voice while not a muscle moved nor an eyelash flinched. "then let 'Gada' destroy me and mine!"

They all marvelled. Surely no one could swear wrongly before 'Gada'! Mai Jiwani's old eyes must have deceived her, perhaps for the first time in her life. She must have, verily, seen some other wench who perhaps met a lover secretly on yonder hill.

The party of hillfolks, who had gathered there to hear the announcement, dispersed. They all rejoiced because of the fidelity of the Khangir's wife. Gurditoo had found a loyal woman—a rarity in the hills! He was much envied that day, in secret of course, by his neighbouring Zamindars who all believed that virtue and beauty could seldom go together. Indeed, Malti had proved an exception to the rule!

* * * *

As the day advanced Malti began to array herself in her best clothes and ornaments. In less then half an hour, she was seen pressing her way through dense crowd, along with her two kids.

There were tall youths and lovely maids. There were also old men and old women all dressed up for the day. A vast range of glowing colours swept before the eyes like a rolling sea.

Among the hill lasses none perhaps looked comlier than Malti, the Khangir's wife. Many an envious eye turned upon her; while many a gaze rested on her beautiful face. For indeed her oval-shaped features had their classic lines. She looked most alluring that day, in her orange veil, green shirt, purple doublet and black pyjamas. A strange combination of colours and yet of a true Oriental type that greatly suited her rich olive complexion. Her raven black hair, parted exactly in the middle, were tied

(Continued on page 30).

Egypt's Youth Shaping Country's Destinies

VICTORY OF UNITED FRONT DUE MAINLY TO THEIR EFFORTS

Like many of the countries of Europe whose destinies are now shaped by youth, Egypt through her young students accomplished this week what only two years ago would have been regarded as a miracle, (wirelessed Mr. Joseph M. Levy to the "New York Times" from Cairo on December 14.)

Any one acquainted with politics here would have jeered the idea of unity of all the political parties in the country. A story that Mustafa Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd (Nationalist) party shook hands with former Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha and sat at the same table with former Premier Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha would have been termed an amusing anecdote, yet it happened, and the bitterest of long standing foes embraced and made up in the fight for independence.

This "miracle" was due entirely to Egyptian youths, all of whom were university or other higher school students It was their tireless, brave efforts through pleading and threatening elder political leaders and through anti-British demonstrations that forced politicians to forget past differences and unite in their demands on the British Government. The staunch enemies of yesterday are confering to-day, discussing ways to bring about Egypt's independence.

BRITISH INTEREST VITAL

Great Britain's interest in Egypt, particularly from a strategic view-point, is vital, and therefore it is most important that her position in the country remain undisturbed. On the other hand, Egyptians contend that British interests here will be in no way jeopardized if complete independence is granted and a treaty of alliance is signed. They also assert that, since Britain's and Egypt's interests here are mutual in so far as defence against foreign invasion is concerned, friendship between the two countries is imperative.

Egyptians seek to be allies of Britain, not vassals, but argue that the British Government refuses to see through Egyptian eyes. While London agrees that Egypt is entitled to full independence and has every intention of granting it, nevertheless she considers that the present time is inopportune, due to the complicated international situation, and insists that the Egyptians wait until the present state of affairs is over.

This argument is refuted by the Egyptians with a contention that the present time is the most suitable, since they are prepared, under Britain's guidance, to offer every sacrifice in defending their country. They deprecate the fact that they are mere onlookers while Britain is making military, air and naval preparations for Egypt's defence; they desire to be consulted and to participate in all precautionary war measures here.

What particularly aroused the ire of Egyptians against Britain was the latter's alleged interference in this country's internal affairs when Hoare in his Guild Hall speech stated that Britain advised against a revival of the 1923 Constitution.

Now that the Constitution has been reinstated, the Egyptians are still not satisfied, clamoring for a treaty which will give them complete independence. It is not likely that the students will cease their anti-British demonstrations, which have already lated a month until Egypt is assured her demands will be met.

Even if the British Government decpite international implications, was willing to negotiate a treaty now, it would not do so until a representative government, with a Parliament, was in office. This is impossible for several months, when elections will be held, but the students are impatient and refuse to wait. Last night, although the much coveted 1923 Constitution had been reinstated, huge bodies of student demonstrators marched in the streets of Cairo, shouting their usual anti-British cries and also "Long live independence." "Long live the revolution."

A street-corner on Fazougli Street, Cairo, during the demonstrations by Students. It shows a police lorry in the centre of a throng of demonstrators. Two students arrested by the officers are in the truck.

STUDENTS TO FIGHT ON

The students believe their demonstrations and the resultant disturbances induced Britain to allow a return to the 1923 Constitution, and therefore have decided to continue them until assured of immediate independence.

Answering the contention that treaty negotations must await elections and the establishment of parliamentary government, many student leaders argue that elections are unnecessary. Just as the Constitution could be revived, so the Parliament which functioned under the 1923 Constitution could be reconvened, they contend.

It is difficult to predict whether the older politicians will be able to persuade the youthful patriots to refrain from further violence, leaving matters in the hands of their elders.

The Incomplete Thanksgiving Day Dinner

The four happy members of the Smilax family are gathered about the table, waiting to partake of their Thanksgiving dinner. At first glance, it would appear that the table is already laden with a bountiful supply of good things, but there are still three dishes missing without which no Thanksgiving dinner is complete. It is up to the puzzlist to furnish these three important items for the expectant Smilaxes.

Guess the names of the ten objects shown in the lower part of the drawing. Then, write the letters of the names in the squares, according to the numbers listed beneath them. If you do this correctly, each of the horizontal rows will spell a good English word. The shaded squares, reading downwards, will give the names of the three dishes for which the hungry family is waiting.

A Paper Test of Strength

TAKE any paper napkin, twist it until it forms a very tough rope and invite someone to break it in the center by pulling at the ends. Your friend will find that it is a tough proposition; the napkin simply will not break.

While your friend is trying in vain you roll and twist another paper napkin. Next you blow gently on the center of it as you pull the corners and the napkin snaps in the middle. You have not used much force; just a gentle, easy pull did the trick.

Then your friend blows on the center of his napkin, but somehow he does not do it right, for the napkin remains as firm and as tough as iron.

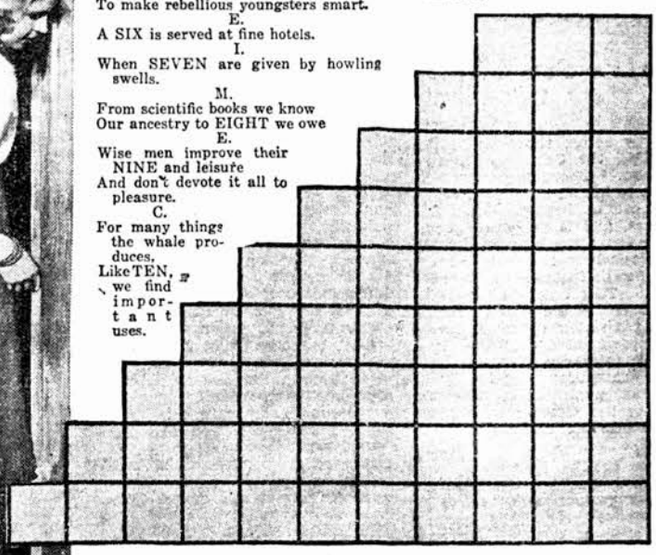
The act of blowing on the center of the twisted paper napkin is merely a bluff. The important part of the trick is this: In twisting the second napkin, first secretly dip your fingers in a glass of water and press them against the center of the napkin as you twist it. The water weakens the napkin and a quick, easy pull causes the paper to part.

(The solution of this puzzle appears on page 39).

Solve the Anagrams in Progression

By HECTOR

There is no doubt you always FOUR.
S.
FIVE has often played its part
To make rebellious youngsters smart.
E.
A SIX is served at fine hotels.
I.
When SEVEN are given by howling swells.
M.
From scientific books we know
Our ancestry to EIGHT we owe
E.
Wise men improve their NINE and leisure
And don't devote it all to pleasure.
C.
For many things the whale produces,
Like TEN, we find important uses.



E.
While folks may praise his trifles, yet
The poet's ELEVEN they may forget.
II.
A model of industry, all will agree
The Bible declares, is known as THREE.
E.
The highball many folks ignore
Whose preference is for whiskey FOUR.
I.
Store your furs—if you forget
The FIVE will cause you great regret.
L.
What trouble hospital nurses SIX,
Who carelessly their infants mix!
M.
The hypochondriac thinks it's Heaven
If you'll only let him discuss his SEVEN.
U.
Not every dictionary EIGHT will define
As meaning "to shine," but I find it in mine.
P.
The NINE must always precede the last;
You may skip this syllable in going too fast.
A.
Beware the three-card monte men
As th' elusive card they trickily TEN.
R.
If the town you live in boasts an ELEVEN
It'll help you learn of the sky and heaven.

THESE two sets of progressive anagrams each of whose solutions consist of nine words, are solved by following these directions:

Find the word of three letters, which is suggested by the first couplet. To this add the given letter and transpose the letter to spell the word defined as "four." Proceed in this way until you spell the final word of 11 letters.

Write the letters of the words of the first set of anagrams in the top parts of the squares and the letters of the second set in the lower parts of the squares. The verses follow:

I.
THREE is a sound, and you often hear it
When roused, they say, by the proper spirit.
T.
When you leave your sweetheart at her door,

Toothpick Trick

FIFTEEN toothpicks are placed on the table in the following manner. Make two squares, side by side, one joining the other, using seven matches. Place another toothpick in an upright position below the center toothpick in the two squares. Then make two more squares, side by side, similar to those just made, using the other seven toothpicks.

Now you will have four squares, two at the top and two at the bottom, one toothpick dividing the squares.

Now see whether you can make five squares with these toothpicks by moving only two of them.

A Song of Thanksgiving

ALL missing letters in the words of this Thanksgiving song and message are represented by notes. The names of the notes on lines might be e-g-b-d-f. The names of the notes in spaces might be f-a-c-e. Finding the missing letters is an easy and interesting way to learn the names of the notes, too.

What are the words of the message?

(The solutions of the puzzles appear on page 39).

Mr. Harichand Mahindroo, Superintendent, High Court, Lahore, who is on leave in London, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Economics Society, London. Mr. Mahindroo is at present in England, studying the working of British Courts. He is also a student at the Middle Temple.

SNAKES DID THE JOB

Then They Resigned

Thursday Island, off the Cape York finger of north-eastern Australia, was until recently, a tropical, palm-girt spot on the map "where every prospect pleases and only rats are vile." These rats have lately been a perfect pest, especially to the shippping company which owns the wharf and its store. Cats were taken on the staff and were paid 3/6 a week in catsmeat currency. They did almost Hamelin service, but not quite, says Austral News. Then two large carpet snakes were appointed with board, lodging and other emoluments. By day they slept in the rafters of the store; by night they worked. In an incredibly short time every rat disappeared. So, now, have the snakes. No one knows where, but Thursday Island has deleted the "only" from its pleasing prospects.

DOG GOES TO HOSPITAL

What do you think of this as an example of dog sense?

An Airedale terrier was playing in Gunnersbury Avenue, Acton, when it was knocked down by a boy cyclist, its paw being injured.

Limping down the road, the dog a few minutes later presented itself at the outpatients department of a local hospital. A nurse called the house surgeon, the dog's foot was dressed and bandaged and after barking his thanks, the canine patient trotted off down the road.

BIRTH CONTROL CONFLICT

League v. Cardinal

"Should information about birth control be made available to persons on relief?" The American Birth Control League, meeting at Carnegie Hall with numerous social-service workers present, last month adopted a resolution saying it should. Cardinal Hayes, preaching last Sunday in St. Patrick's Cathedral, said it should not.

The Cardinal quoted Pope Pious XI: "Since the conjugal act is destined primarily by nature for the begetting of children, those who in exercising it deliberately frustrate its natural power and purpose sin against nature and commit a deed which is shameful and intrinsically vicious."

In explanation of the Catholic doctrine the Cardinal added that the church does not teach that "Catholics are required to have as many children as they can, nor that husband and wife, each time they make use of the marital privilege, intend that relationship solely for the purpose of procreation. Canon law recognizes a secondary end to marriage, that of mutual love and assistance. It requires only that the primary end, which is the procreation of children, never be excluded * * * *."

In reply to the sermon, the Birth Control League issued a statement saying:

"The league advocates good-sized families of four or five children, when the mother's health and the family finances will permit. We believe that to bring children unwanted into homes dependent on charity or relief is unfair to the child, the parents and the nation."

CAN YOU?

Dr. H. R. Owens, chief surgeon of the Department of Public Safety, Philadelphia has adopted an official test for motorists charged with driving under the influence of drink.

If they can say the sentence "Susie and Sally Sampson sat in the soup" without difficulty they are sober.

YOUR

SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY

It cures inflammation of the eyes, Loss of sight, Imperfect sight, Nyctalopia, Aching Pain in the eye, Tired and heavy feeling in the eye-lids, Bloody eyes, Excess of Rheum, Fleshy growth in the eye, Burning in the eye, Granular eye-lids, Leucoma, Glaucoma, Cataract, Corneal Opacities, etc., etc. Literature free.

P. M. ZAVERI & Co.
CHEMISTS.
Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Beware of Imitation—Insist on "SELLER'S".

Toward Better Health

Dr. F. P. Seth, formerly House-Surgeon at Sir J. J. Hospital, returned to Bombay on the 17th inst. after taking the F.R.C.S. in London.

VITAMIN E

Now Possible To Put On Market

Three months ago, at a meeting in San Francisco of the American Chemical Society, Dr. Herbert McLean Evans of the University of California announced that he had learned how to make in pure form the vitamin of fertility. "I have every confidence," he predicted, "that crystals of vitamin E will be produced in commercial quantities within ninety days."

Last month he made good his promise. At a meeting of the American College of Surgeons in San Francisco he displayed one-thirtieth of an ounce of the stuff —a white powder similar to ordinary sugar or salt—an enormous amount compared with the infinitesimal quantities in which the vitamin does its good work in our daily food

The physicians were most interested by this chemical substance because in its absence humans and other mammals would not be able to reproduce.

The surgeons also discussed:

"Stomach Ulcers:" To the conventional injunction "Don't drink on an empty stomarch" Dr. Alton Ochsner of Tulane added this: If predisposed to ulcer of the stomach, don't smoke on an empty stomach.

"Blood Pressure:" To find out whether a person is likely to develop high blood pressure this test was recommended: Take the patient's basal blood pressure; dip his left hand in ice water (which results in an immediate rise of blood pressure in the right arm); take pressure again at half-minute intervals. If it does not return to its former level within a few minutes, it means that the patient is likely to suffer from high blood pressure in later life unless he takes it easy and doesn't worry about things.

"Adrenals and Femininity:" Disorders of the cortex of the adrenal gland, said Professor Krank Hinaman of California cause such phenomena as bearded ladies; such women may regain their femininity by a surgical operation on the gland.—"New York Times."

The man who sighs for the bygone day
When a barefoot boy he ran,
Is the same old boy who used to say:
"Gee! I wish I was a man."

Health Insurance In Germany

New Law Puts Checks On Unhealthy Expansion Of Private Companies

Shortly before the close of the year 1935, the German Minister of Labour issued an order with respect to health insurance, which will prove of fundamental importance, and is likely to command the attention of foreign countries where some of Government health insurance is in operation. This order is the 12th amendment to the Law governing the organisation of social insurance promulgated July 5th, 1934. It deals primarily with the so-called "auxiliary health insurance" as permitted to take the place of the Government insurance banks (Krankenkassen) in certain cases.

When health insurance was first introduced in 1883, certain forms of insurance were already in existence for special occupations, such as domestic servants, seamen, and miners, and this insurance protected the insured against the risk incurred through the expenses of treatment or the loss of wages in case of sickness. In the course of time, Government health insurance came to include within its scope all employees and labourers, no matter what their occupation. Legislation at that time, however, had failed to establish a uniform scheme under which the insurance banks were to operate, so that there grew up several distinct groups of such banks variously termed "local", "trade", brotherhood, or labour union," "rural", and "auxiliary", all of which were engaged in handling this very vital social problem. The aim being to make employees' and labourers' insurance of universal application, it came about that the "local" insurance banks or "kasse" took in everyone not insured in some special group insurance. Insofar as health insurance banks were optional, and the insurance bank or company was run on a mutual benefit basis, as the case of the "auxiliary" companies, policy holders could determine who were to be considered eligible to participation. The gradual result of this right of determining the number and quality of the risks, was that nearly all the "good" insurance risks were in the hands of the auxiliary institutions, while the "bad" risks fell to the lot of the "kassen" operated by the Government. A further result was that the "auxiliary", or what may be called the "private" insurance institutions were in a position, under capable management and if they were not carrying too many risks, to give their policy-holders very favourable terms at very moderate premium rates.

For decades it has been the aim of the advocates of a uniform health and disability insurance entirely controlled by the state, to make it as hard as possible for the private institutions, or to do away with them altogether. The advent of National Socialism with the resulting increased control of the individual by the state, seemed likely to further the idea of a centralized state-controlled insurance system. Yet the Law above referred to did not consolidate the various branches of social insurance, (such as old-age, disability, sickness, miners', employees', and accident insurances), but on the contrary, guaranteed the independent continuation of these several branches. The Law went so far as to specifically decline to lay down uniform role for insurance institutions within the various occupational branches, and granted full recognition to the "auxiliary" or "private" forms of insurance of employees and labourers, as carried on by institutions entirely outside of the Government functions.

NEW LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

The recent order of the Ministry of Labour, in amending the Law above referred to, contains a number of regulations covering the "private" insurance question, whose purpose it is to prevent the undue expansion of "private" institutions at the expense of the state insurance system. These regulations, however, will not prevent private institutions from doing business. They will be considered "insurance-carriers" but will be obliged to reorganise their membership of policy-holders in two respects: (1) They must drop from their list of insured all persons who do not come under the category of employees or labourers, such persons being automatically re-insured in some strictly private company in accordance with the cash value of their claim at date of re-insurance. (2) Each "auxiliary" institution operating under said Law must elect whether it will continue to insure employees or labourers, dropping the category not so chosen from its membership. This group will then be taken up by another "auxiliary" institution.

The income limit of 7200 Marks per annum, above which no person is allowed to carry this insurance, will remain in effect. The new order has been carefully studied and worked out by the directors of the 52 "auxiliary" institutions now existing in Germany so that when it goes into effect on April 1st, 1936, it is not expected that its operation will cause any hardship whatever. The Ministry of Labour anticipates, as a result of this new order, a tendency on the part of many auxiliary institutions to form mergers, as well as the continuance of well-run private companies under even more favourable conditions than heretofore. For the future, there is also planned a system of pooling of risks within certain limits, and "auxiliary" insurance enterprises, having good risks will be obliged to bear a greater proportionate share of the total risk.

Haemorrhoids

Their Preventive And Curative Treatment

Haemorrhoids or piles are due to variose condition of the veins in the lower bowel. This may be part of a general weakness in the walls of the blood vessels, with varicose veins in the legs or other parts of the body.

A sedentry life predisposes to haemorrhoids, whilst much standing and walking produce varicose veins in the legs. Sitting on soft cushions or the heated seats of trains produces a congestion in that region, so that the blood vessels dilate and lose their elasticity. In some cases a clot forms.

Real external piles are very painful; they are about the size of a hazel nut and are covered with skin. After a few days they subside, and they usually shrivel up in about a fortnight. Scrupulous cleanliness, the use of cotton wool and a little spirit will cause them to subside. Exercise, even walking, should be avoided as far as possible. Any friction of the tender spots may cause them to become septic, and an abscess may form which is slow and difficult to heal. If these piles are large and there are more than one, operation is best, as the period of convalescence is shortened and the cure is permanent.

Internal piles are covered with mucous membrane, which is the lining of the bowel. Here again, operation is the ideal treatment, as the relief is lasting. But where this is impossible because of old age, heart failure or other complications, suitable treatment will ease the condition and make life comfortable for the sufferer.

Treatment should first be directed to the improvement of the general condition. The liver should be kept active, and the diet should not contain too many meat dishes. Alcohol should be taken sparingly if at all. Regular bowel action, once or twice daily, is imperative. A small dose of salts, is excellent in this particular case; if there is much tenderness, liquid paraffin or similar preparation in small doses before meals will lubricate the bowel

If the piles are swollen and painful, a good application consists of one teaspoonful of extract of witchhazel to 3 ounces of water. This can be given through a syringe with a rubber nozzle; care should be taken not to injure the delicate lining with the syringe. When used before the bowel acts it relieves the local pain, swelling and straining.

Suppositories and ointments are much used because they are convenient. They should not be used if the piles tend to come outside, as the grease makes this condition worse. Bathing the external parts with cold water or a spray gives relief; dabbing with methylated spirit after the bowels have acted may be painful.

it has proved efficacious in shrivelling up the swellings.—"A Family Doctor" in "News Chronicle".

CHEAP HOLIDAY TRIPS

German Enterprise

The Vacation Organisation "Kraft durch Freude" is starting the year 1936 with the same efficiency which it developed during the past year. No less than 200 different holiday trips of longer or shorter duration have been placed at the disposal of the citizens of Berlin alone who are in search of recreation. Naturally the summer months will take the majority of such vacationists, but even during the winter many attractive opportunities for holiday journeys are given. Of course, the winter trips are for the most part confined to the mountain regions of Germany, but the schedule contains trips to all parts of the country, especially the Rhine territory and the North and the Baltic Sea. As in former years the costs of these "Kraft durch Freude" trips are extraordinarily low and vary according to the length of vacation and the distance which is required to reach the desired destination. On an average such costs will run from 17 Marks per week to 75 Marks per month. Included in the programme are ten sea-voyages to Norway costing 50 Marks for an eight days-trip.

The doctor was dismissing his maid, and told her: "I'm sorry, Jane—but I can only truthfully say in your reference that you are not at all fond of work!"

"Well, sir," Jane requested, hopefully, "do yer think yeh could find a Latin name for it?"

Sunday Chronicle

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DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.

In The Vale Of 'Gada'

(Continued from page 25)

up in a coil. Just above it a gold 'chak' sparkled from beneath the transparent veil. Her coal black eyes shone with a light ever so strange! Had she forgotten to wear her jewelry?

No, indeed! Not a single ornament had been left behind even as the Khan told her. The bangles, necklace, nose rings of pure silver and gold were all there on her body. Even the anklets and the toe rings were not forgotten. All these were Gurditoo's gift to her.

And yet she was forsaking him for another? Malti's heart smote her a little. But she soon got over that wretched feeling! For lo! Is not the lure of the 'desh' ever so great to a 'pahari' woman? She was going to 'desh'—the land of riches and enjoyments. Because she was young; and her husband was going old and grey.

Malti squatted down on the terrace roof of the house of Abdul Bux (Farzan Khan's cousin). She watched the Ramlila that was going on in that big 'maidan' just in front of the bazar of Garkhal.

It was Dashera—the day of days when Rama, after a long fight with Ravana, the monster of Lanka, rescued his pretty wife Sita. Amidst deafening noise and loud shrieks the effigy of Ravana with several heads was brought out. It was to be burnt that day at the end of the long fight in commemoration of the great victory won by Rama in those far off days.

Malti gazed and gazed while her thoughts wandered far. It was good her husband could not accompany her. He had to go a long way off to another hill where he was called by a 'thekedar' (contractor). Thus he was away on a business trip from where he was expected to return late. Nothing would ever stop Gurditoo from undertaking a fresh contract of work—no! Not even the great 'tamasha' of Ramlila. Malti knew how her husband loved his work—the hard and irksome toil of hewing stones from rocky mountains.

Even so Malti thanked her lucky stars for his absence. When all were deeply absorbed in the 'tamasha' it would be quite easy for her to escape when the moment arrived. There were, of course, many others seated on the terrace roof watching Ramlila. But who would notice her .....

Nevertheless, the image of 'Gada' was constantly hovering in the background of her thoughts. Before 'Gada' she had sworn of her fidelity to the husband; while in secret she had planned to elope with the man of her choice. Would 'Gada' ever forgive her for this? Would he let her go free now or ever? The fear clutched her heart more and more.

The crowd of people around her was still shrieking when Malti felt a tug at her veil. So the moment had arrived! A ladder was raised against the wall. Aye, at the foot of the steps Farzan Khan was waiting for her. Silly pushing herself away from the bairns, Malti managed to get down the ladder and stepped into the courtyard at the back of the house. None noticed her. The 'tamasha' was at its highest. All went on as before.

* * * *

Farther and farther they ran in the forest where the pines gathered dark and thick around them. All of a sudden Farzan Khan stopped. Turning round he fronted the woman who was just behind him.

"Why this halt?" Malti asked in a bewildered tone. "We have to go a long way yet, for the railway station is not near by. We might stop at the end of our journey and not in the middle." The hill lass spoke reminding him of the danger that lay ahead.

"Time enough," Farzan Khan said in a voice cool and steady. A strange light seemed to lirk in his eyes. "Time enough," he said once again. "For, oh woman! I want to quench my thirst by drinking thy beauty with my eyes before ....."

"What art thou talking man?" Malti cried out interrupting him. "Thy words sound strange! Am I not thy 'bibi' from now only? Lo! for thy sake alone I have forsaken my husband and my little ones—the 'Gada' pardoned me' for that but I belong to thee now for ever more! Then why all this useless words and waste of time? Come, come! Walk faster! At this rate we may be late for the 'gari' (train)." And she began to pull him taking him by his hand.

But Farzan Khan would not move. Like a stone rooted to the spot he stood just in front of her. There was a cruel grin on his face. What fools these women are! This 'pahari' wench lured by the glamour of the 'desh', was forsaking her own near and dear ones in order to seek more happiness and riches in a Pathan's house. Surely he did not want to feed and clothe a new comer! There were enough of them at home. The woman standing before him was precious no doubt; but it was the jewels on her body that were more precious.

Malti looked on in amazement. Her eyebrows gathered together. Never had she seen such a strange light in her lover's eyes. She felt that something was amiss; and yet she was not fully aware of the danger that lay before her.

The next moment Farzan Khan was upon her with a knife that flashed across the sombre woods.

"Wait.....halt to save thy soul," Malti spoke in a hushed tone, while the knife was scarce an inch off her neck. "I hear my husband's footsteps. He is returning this way. I can see from thine eyes that it is thy desire to acquire my jewels only. Come! Quick! I can lead thee to a more secluded spot." And she pointed in the direction of a path that was steep and narrow.

Even as they stepped there, they could hear footsteps of a man slowly winding his way from behind the woods. Aye, Malti was too clever for the Pathan.

"Did I not warn thee just in time?" She said when they were safely away at a distance. "Listen man! I care not for my jewels nor for my own life now. Because I am fouled by a Pathan—a Musalman! And my husband would never take me back in his house."

Slowly, with some difficulty, she led him through the narrow path that became more and more dangerous every moment.

At last she brought him into the Vale of Gada—a dark and stony spot in the wood. Overhead met two huge rocks like giants of the forest. Low down just in the middle stood 'Gada'—the god of wrath. It was red—a dark crimson red. just the colour of fiery anger.

Thither she led him, just in front of the god of wrath. And lo! She who was possesssed of 'Gada' attacked her companion taking him in utter surprise.

There was little time before Farzan Khan could even grasp the situation. Swift as lightening, the woman deprived the man of his weapon that was hurriedly thrust into his belt a few minutes ago.

The deed was performed—the crime committed to quench the thirst of 'Gada'. Surely the god of wrath would not be satisfied with less than anything than human blood. Malti had dared to tell a lie before him. A terrible lie it was. Could any other sacrifice be more fitting than that of the man who had deceived her?

"Unto thee O! 'Gada'," Malti said prostrating herself before the god of wrath. "I dedicated the body of this man for whose sake I left my husband and children." And at that very moment her heart yearned to go back to her innocent little ones. Durgi! Jiwanu! Where could they be now? Left all alone in the midst of a noisy crowd who would lead them home?

The shadows lengthened. Night was fast approaching. Darkness soon enveloped the dim vale. Before Malti's eyes all was black save for one long streak of red blood that hurdled in a pool before the image of 'Gada'.

In the fearsome quiet she could distinctly hear the cry of a hyena, a plaintive wail that echoed far and wide.

Then strange sounds reached her ears—sounds that were strange and yet so familiar.

"Amma! Amma!" rang through the woods. Sure enough Durgi and Jiwanu were calling her. Poor little lost babes in the woods. How dreadfully frightened they were—frightened of the darkness and of the hyena that followed them so close. Where was their mother?

"Durgi! Jiwanu!" Malti cried in utter helplessness. Where? Oh! Where did their voices come from?

She looked around and shook her head.

Rolling down, down into the dark abyss.

A loud thud! And they fell close to the feet of their unhappy mother.

A loud shriek pierced through the woods. Across the vale it travelled and far far above the hills.

Those two poor bairns! And that very morning Malti had sworn by their heads! Flesh of her flesh and bone of her bones. She flung her jewelry one by one out into the darkness. She smote her breast and pulled her hair. Her head began to shake wildly and fiercely.

* * * *

Thus they found her with the body of the murdered man and lifeless forms of the two children beside her, in the Vale of 'Gada'. Her hair dishevelled, eyes rolling, the woman could do nothing else but sway before the image muttering 'Gada'. Violently and fiercely she shook her head—it shook and shook and shook. There seemed to be no end of the terrible jerks.

"It is the doing of 'Gada'," said the prudent Mai Jiwani to the grief stricken husband and father. "See! The wrath of 'Gada' leaves no sinner who lies before him. Even such he has entered the body of this woman. Aye, she is punished measure to measure. Touch her not! Leave her alone! And sorrow not for one who was false to thee. Go, collect some more money to find some 'acchi asurat' (good woman) who could tend thy cows well and make thee nice 'chapatis' and 'dhal' always in good time.

(THE END.)

A spectacular item in Military Sports at Baroda during the recent Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

His Highness the Gaekwar performing tree-planting ceremony at the Idgah in Baroda during the Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

The March Of Science

FIRST TELEVISION PHONE?

This year may be a memorable one in the history of television not only because of the spring opening of the B.B.C's new "high-definition" service from the Alexandra Palace, but, perhaps, also for the establishment of a telephone-television link between London and Birmingham.

The Post Office hopes soon to complete a wonderful new cable between the G. P. O. and Birmingham which will enable television to be sent over nearly 100 miles of wire.

Previously the maximum wired-television range has been a few hundred yards.

The cable construction was only undertaken by the Post Office when it was realised that it could also be used for providing television for ordinary telephone subscribers.

"The Post Office envisages the Board meeting of the near future as a loud-speaking telephone and television gathering of directors looking-in and talking to one another from a distance."

Large sums are being spent by the Post Office on research into telephone - television methods.—"News Chronicle".

HOW HOLLYWOOD MAKES FOGS

As Hollywood does not have fogs it is necessary to make them at times.

Here is how the fog-maker, Frank Davis, does it:—

His fog-making apparatus is built of odds and ends—brass tubes, rubber hose, electric motors, fans, pumps, etc.

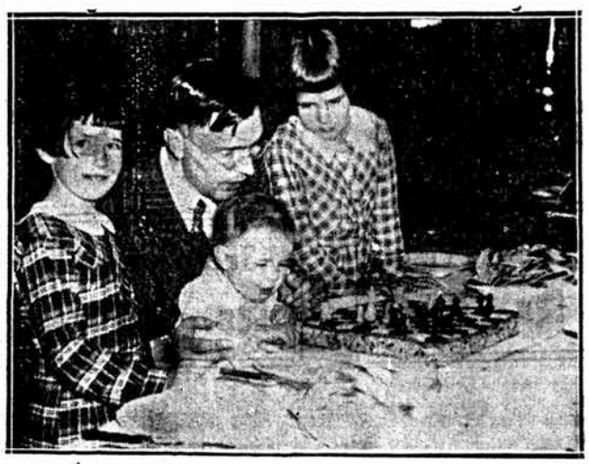
Then Davis mixes a high-grade vegetable oil with chloride. This is heated to an explosive point, and the black vapour thus created is driven through a system of ice-cooled 4 in. pipes.

Fifty or sixty yards away on the set the mixture comes out like a white vapour.

The Truth in Your Horoscope

Would you like to know without any cost, what the stars indicate for you, whether you will be successful and happy and what is indicated for you in business, love, marriage, friends, enemies, lucky and unlucky periods, what pitfalls to avoid, what opportunities to grasp. Here is your chance to obtain an Astral Reading of your life FREE, to learn the real truth about your life and prospects.

Your reading will be prepared by Tabore, India's most famous Seer, for many years private Astrological adviser to Royalty and the Elite. Simply send your full name, (Mr., Mrs. or Miss.), address and birth-date (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself, and 4 as. stamps to help defray cost of advertisement, postage, stationery, office etc. expenses. Tabore believes in fair dealings and so if you are dissatisfied with the Reading and return it, he will refund you your money in full. You will be amazed at his remarkable accuracy. Write now as this offer may not be made again No Personal interviews, all consultations by mail only. Address: PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 312-V), Upper Forjett Street, Bombay VII.



Dr. Max Euwe, of Holland newly-crowned chess champion of world, pictured with his three children, and the cake —in the form of the chess board as it appeared when the deciding match between the two masters ended—presented to him, after he had defeated Dr. Alekhine, for the championship.

Race Deterioration

Psychologist Warns Against "Disastrous" Lowering Of Average Intelligence

A warning that within two generations there will be a disastrous lowering of the national average of intelligence was given by Dr. R.B. Cattell, director of the School Psychological Clinic at Leicester, when he addressed the conference of Educational Associations.

Schools, he said, were being forced to modify their standards by the proportion of border-line feeble-minded children. Among dull children all kinds of delinquency were more prevalent. Mental capacity had been proved by repeated research to be an inborn characteristic of the individual virtually unaffected by mental training or by wide variation in nutrition or by general environment. The only way in which the average national intelligence could be increased, therefore, was by providing for a higher birth-rate of the more intelligent section of the community and by diminishing the birth-rate of the dull and border-line feeble-minded.

Investigations at present showed that the birth-rate was much higher among the dull who, incidentally, had a lower standard of living and were less able to support and educate their children.

In one manufacturing city children of above normal intelligence were being produced in families averaging 2.1, those of average intelligence in families of three, and those of defective intelligence in families of an average of 4.5. Those figures indicated that within two generations there would be a disastrous lowering of the national average of intelligence.

"POSTERITY HAS NO VOTES."

Those who complacently said that it would not happen should remember that the process was too slow to be noticed by an individual in his life experience. History presented repeated examples of civilisations that had "gone thin on top" and disintegrated giving place to relative barbarism. "If we had statesmen worthy of the name they would be thinking about the next generation, but posterity has no votes and the Church is not interested in biological matters."

School teachers were really the people who ought to complain, since they were being blamed by business men for turning out incompetent children.

Dr. Cattell said his statements were based on the results of mental tests which psychologists had been using for more than twenty years. They were not mere estimates. Sterilisation would only touch this problem. It had to be kept in mind that the majority of parents who had large families did not want them and would be willing to restrict them. If they could prohibit birth control to the better educated and more intelligent classes and apply it to the slums it would be all to the good. He suggested that knowledge should be given to all parents who had a certain number of children.

Mr. R. J. Bartlett of King's College, said that they were really condemning those who were at the bottom because those who had managed to climb to the top were not doing their duty in the breeding of the race.

Another delegate said that it should not be thought that poverty and dullness of intellect necessarily went together. Many men of genius had come from poor families.

Dr. Cattell replied that men of genius were four or five times as frequent among the well-to-do as they were among the poorer families.—"Manchester Guardian."

PERFORMING FISH

August Susskraut, a farmer, of Trebnitz, Germany, claims that he has trained a team of goldfish to come rushing to their meals, whenever he fires a revolver, and to enter little boxes attached to a wheel which revolves partly in the water. They enter the boxes for food, eat in the air, and swim out when the boxes submerge.

ABYSSINIAN EXHIBITION

To Be Staged In Munich

The Bavarian State Library, which with 2,000,000 volumes and over 50,000 manuscripts is one of the greatest book collections in the world, is to hold two important exhibitions during 1936. The first to be staged during January, will comprise a display of material relating to Abyssinia gathered from English, French, German and Italian experts, and dating back to the 15th century.

The exhibits will include the first scientific description of Abyssinia in 1681 by the Patriarch Gregorius, and the first traveller's account from the pen of the English explorer Bruce in 1792. The second exhibition "Sport and Exercise In Literature" will include some material dating back to the year 900. It will be held in the summer as an appropriate adjunct to the Eleventh Olympic games in Berlin in August.

A PIONEER OF THE BICYCLE

The man who made the first bicycle to have two wheels of equal size in France is to be immortalised by his native town, Bordeaux. He was Georges Juzan His bicycle, driven by a chain from a cog-wheel, was patented in 1885. The first type of safety bicycle had been made some five years earlier, but its wheels were not of identical size.

Juzan's bicycles had an immediate success, and one of them was used to set up the first French bicycle speed record in the same year as they were invented. The distance, a hundred kilometres (62 miles) was covered in 4 hours and 40 minutes.

Juzan's bicycle shop in Bordeaux still exists—and now, in honour of his invention, the street in which it stands is to be named after him.

A "MAN-CATCHER" FOR CARS

A Sydney man Mr. W. J. Atkins, has contributed his share towards the prevention of road slaughter. He has invented a framework of rolled steel which drops at the slightest touch and stops anything from passing under the wheels of the car. His patent has been successfully demonstrated.

BEST-DRESSED WOMEN ORIGINATORS OF FASHION

Every so often the Paris dressmaking houses decide among themselves who are the ten best dressed women in the world. The point is that the ten are the women who are not copyists, but originators of sorts. Women who wear what they are told, who blindly follow fashion, are not even considered. Women who adapt the mode to their own particular personality are those who count, women whose personal preferences become regular fashions.

Such women must, of course, have to know what the tempo of the moment is, but they are at liberty to suit it to themselves, and that's what we all should do.

Rs. 3,000

Suggestions Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500

The articles, persons or animals as shown in the series of pictures marked A. B. C. on this page are useful in various ways and the purposes for which they may be meant are suggested by illustrations in the series numbered 1, 2, 3 on the opposite page.

You have to find out the use or the purpose for which each of the illustrations A. B. C. is meant. For instance illustration "L" shows an ink stand. Ink is useful for the purpose of writing. This is SUGGESTED by the pen in illustration No. 4. You have, therefore, to enter No. 4 against "L" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and submit the entries before 12th February 1936 observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address: Competition Manager "Red House' 140 Parsee Bazar Street Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager Box No. 706, (Seven nundred and six), G P O Bombay.

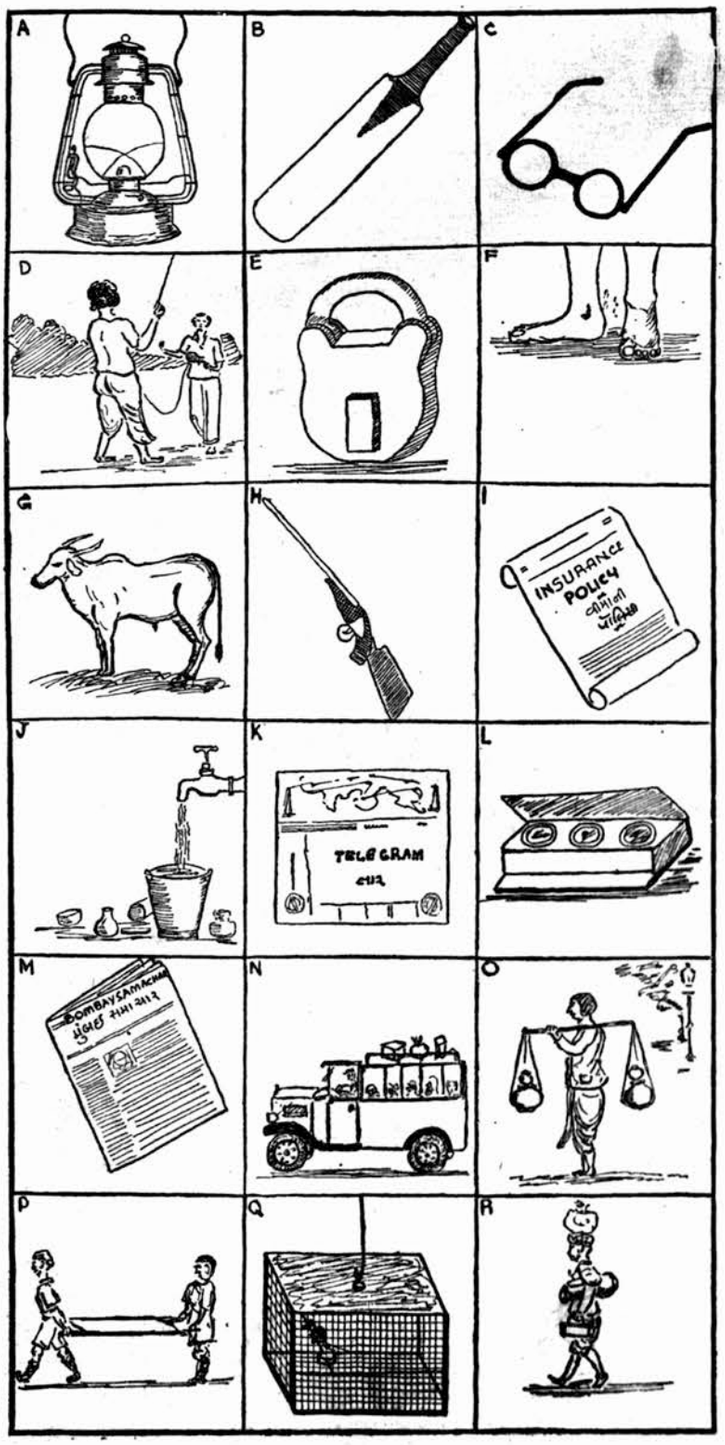
2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon

3 Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 12th February 1936 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6 In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the



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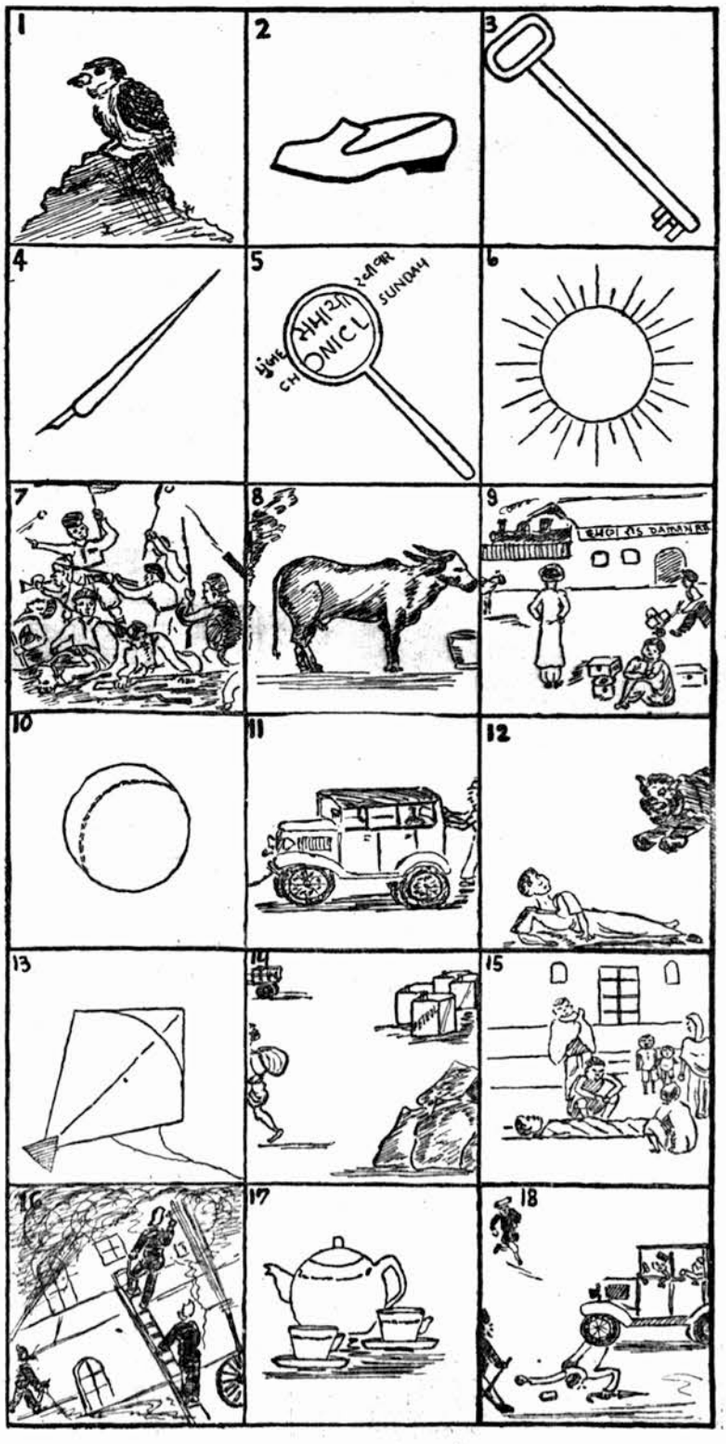


(Continued from opposite page)

winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the 'Bombay Chronicle' Sunday edition, the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday edition and the 'Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 23rd February, 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	2
B	16
C	
D	12
E	3
F	9
G	6
H	7
I	15
J	
K	11
L	4
M	5
N	
O	17
P	
Q	1
R	14

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write Name and Address in block letters.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

To-day is 26th January—our "Independance Day." From year to year, we have been celebrating this Day, since Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru first did it at the Lahore Congress. And once more the date has come this year too, for our celebrations.

True, my dear sisters and brothers, we are not free. And, perhaps, it looks out of the way celebrating the "Independance Day," when we are yet a slave nation! But does this Day not remind us that we want independance, that we wish to be free?

Your—the Children's prayers are always heard by the Lord. On this day, therefore, let us all join together in praying to the Almighty that we might attain freedom. Yes, we have remained as slaves for pretty long. It is high time now we should be free!

Prayer, you must remember, means Action. When you pray today for the independance of the Motherland, you take upon yourselves the responsibility of doing all that which will bring the freedom nearer. Not much have you to do at this age though. Only promise within yourselves that you shall be swadeshi in thoughts, words and deeds.

Now that you have made this solemn promise and now that you have prayed to God, the day is bound to come nearer—the day which in every sense of the word shall truly be the "Independance Day" ..... Even so, let our country be free—Then, we shall celebrate the Day with greater rejoicings and in happier moods!

* * * *

DO YOUR BEST

Do your best, your very best,
And do it every day.
Little boys and little girls,
That is the wisest way.

No matter what you try to do,
At home or at your school,
Always do your very best,—
There is no better rule.

So if you read your little book,
Or if you learn to spell,
Or if you play with bat or ball,
Be sure to do it well.

If boys and girls, you do your best,
Your best will better grow,
But if you slight your daily task,
You'll let the better go.

What if your lessons should be hard,
Do not give up to sorrow,
For if you bravely work to-day,
You'll surely win to-morrow.

INVALUABLE TO BENGAL GOVT.

Why Griffiths Resigns Assembly Membership

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

Mr. P. J. Griffiths, District Magistrate of Midnapore, who has been nominated a Member of the Assembly and who took a prominent part in the debate over Mr B. Das's Bill, to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act resigned his membership.

It is understood that the Bengal Government have informed the Government of India that they could not spare him for long.—United Press.

SALT, FOR YOUR LIFE

An Arab trailing across the parched waste of the Sahara carries a little bag of dirty white powder, which he values as highly as his water-skin. Every year hundreds of Thibetans leave their lonely homes on "The Roof of the World" and brave the hazards of a nine-thousand-foot descent down blizzard-swept mountains in order to toil back with a few pounds of the same substance.

In many places a sack of it is riches, and a pigmy in Central Africa will exchange his wealth for a teaspoonful, or murder you for it if there is no other way of getting it. What is this strange commodity that they risk their lives to obtain? Something we can buy here for an anna a seer, yet a million times more precious than gold—common salt. Nobody, unless they have been in a country where it is scarce, can understand the terrible craving for it.

Few people realize that it is because the white man's blood is saline that cannibals consider him such a delicacy; or that the superstition connected with the spilling of salt is distant echo of some country where to waste it was indeed a crime. In the East a man who eats another man's salt at his table binds his honour to do him no injury.

At certain season the American Buffalo used to stampede in vast herds, driven by some blind instinct to parts of the ranges where the earth threw up salt. In the forests of Central and South America, and parts of India, may be seen deep pits and grooves gouged out of the solid rock face. They are the tongue-marks of millions of animals who since time began have licked out the life-giving salt.

In Europe there is so much salt that in many cases mines are only worked for a few months of the year; yet sometimes the people there are salt starved. Much of the salt which reaches them is so highly refined that it lacks minute traces of certain chemicals. That is why the waters of famous spas are so valuable.

* * * *

THE WORLD'S WORST CHOIR

By Oliver G. Pike, F. Z. S.

Imagine a home in which the wife is silent, and only the husband speaks! In Nature we have such an instance, for the female cicada is always silent, while the male, with many companions, will make the night hideous with its noise. The Greek poet, Xearchus, wrote: "Happy the cicadas lived, since they all have voiceless wives."

The cicada is chiefly a tropical insect, although we have one species which is found and occasionally heard in the New Forest. In Europe there are many species, but the majority are found in hot countries.

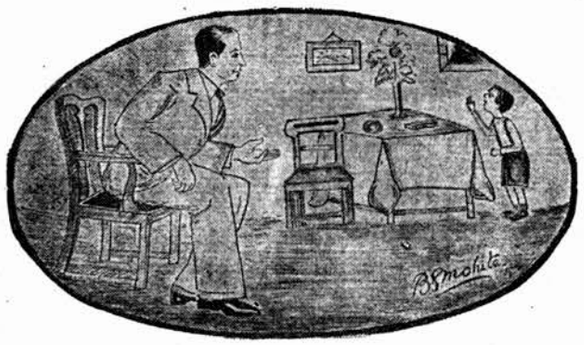
Most of the insects with which we are familiar live for a very short time. Gaily-coloured butterflies exist for only a few weeks in the caterpillar stage; in the chrysalis they remain for a few months, and when emerging as the perfect insect may fly about in the sunshine for a week before death claims them. The cicada of the South of England spends four years in the grub stage, but some of the other species will remain sixteen years underground.

The female cicada lays her eggs in July. Selecting a stout stem of a growing plant, she makes an incision near the bottom with her saw-like ovipositor, inserts about a dozen eggs, then passes up the stem and lays more, until about thirty-five batches have been laid.

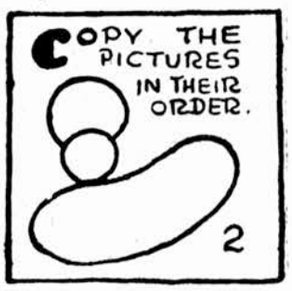
The eggs remain in their small cavities until October, then small white creatures appear. Apparently they have only two legs, but if we examine them closely, we see that their other limbs are fastened to the side of the body, which prevents them coming to harm. The tiny grubs climb upwards into the autumn sunshine, where they remain until thoroughly warm.

Later the skin splits, and the real grub, which is to spend so many years underground, falls out and drops to the grass. It starts to burrow, but does not seem anxious to find food. At a

"HAPPY MOTHERHOOD."
(Photo by I. N. Bhagat).



Small boy: Daddy, if they took all the sand from Bombay to Madras, would it be Bombay or Madras?
(Drawn by Bro. B. S. Mohite, Jalgaon.)



DEFINITION

Mr. Barrington Ward, the Lambeth magistrate asked a girl of nine: Do you know what it is to tell the truth? To say what did happen.

Mr. Barrington Ward: The best definition of truth I have ever heard!

depth of four or five feet, it remains practically dormant until the following spring.

There appears to be no hurry in the life of the cicada. When spring sunshine brings into being the young leaves, the roots far down below collect and send up streams of sap, and on this the cicada lives. With a powerful proboscis, or beak, it pierces the stem of the roots and sucks at the liquid, travelling long distances in its search. Grubs have been found at a depth of twenty feet, and although the ground may be almost as hard as a rock, the grub is able to make its way by using the sap to moisten the earth.

In some seasons, enormous numbers of cicadas emerge from the ground. They come out in millions, and when the males start to "sing" the whole forest is filled with their cries. Their note has been likened to the whistle of an express train, and the noise made by a threshing machine, but when several hundred thousand are holding forth at the same time the din is maddening.—"Tit Bits."

* * *

PERIN THE TALKATIVE GIRL

(By Lad Sainani)

Perin was a lovely little girl. She was fond of talking to me, to you or to any man or woman she met. I used to tease her.

"Perin, won't you stop talking?" I asked her once. And she twisting her nose a little bit said, "Please I wont!"

But it was quite the contarary—she was silent after that. It was really surprising, I couldn't say how it happened. But it was not very long. When I heard that same lovely voice addressing me:

"Please, Feroze, won't you tell me what makes you angry with me?" But remembering my attitude she said, "Oh I am sorry—but please only once".....

I simply could not keep up my dignity—"Perin, you are a lovely little girl. How can I be angry with you!" I said to her.

"Ah, am I? then how is it that you always prohibit me from talking! Will you love me if I remain silent for some time?"

"Oh you are simply a wonderful child—a darling babe! Perin, I love your beautiful voice. It rings in my ears when you are away from me—but. . . ."

"Oh that's all right—let us now see who talks first"!

"Thats good," I said slowly.

And thus we went on with our game, each of us trying to win the bait. But to my surprise she would not talk. I missed her musical voice that used to ring in my cars. I was about to say some thing, just writing her to talk some thing, for I could stand no more, when in a low and tiresome voice she said, "Feroze, will you take me to my house?"

I thought she had felt something, so in order to make her cheerful, I told her, "Perin, you see, I have won the bait. I know you can't remain silent. Now will you sing a song to me?"

"Feroze, excuse me—I shall be going home—you see I am not all right.'

I simply took her by the arm, and proceeded to her house. On the way she was silent. I tried to make her laugh—but it seemed she had determined never to laugh again.

I left her in her house—and went home straight. And when I came next day to that our game house—I could not see Perin. I missed her too much. She was innocent, but yet wise—not white, yet most fair—talkative, yet sweet tongued—I simply could not remain patient any more, and calling her sister I asked her where Perin was?

"Oh, she has some temperature, and mother would not allow her to come out."

When I went to her house, she was fast asleep...And I learnt that she was serious—I simply could not understand—

And hearing my voice she got up from her sleep: "Feroze, you have come?" she enquired.

"Yes, Perin, I could not remain at home. I have come here to hear your lovely music."

"Feroze, you have been always telling me that I am talkative. Yes, I am. But now you won't have to tell me so again. And you will love me, Feroze, if I be silent—Yes, I shall never talk again! Never, never shall I talk, Feroze!" And closing her eyes she fell in my lap.

She had passed away!

And ever since then I have been asking myself: "Was it me?"

* * * *

An excursion trip of the Shiva Shala (Kalyan) School children to the Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

TOYS MADE OUT OF NUTS

If you want a new game to play indoors during the evenings, just see how many funny little figures, faces and other things, you can make with nuts, used matches, and a stick of sealing-wax.

Ask a big brother or sister to melt the sealing-wax for you, which sticks the nuts together. Walnuts, chestnuts, any kind of nuts will do. You mark the eyes and nose and mouth of your funny folk with pen and ink.

If bigger boys and girls try to amuse the smaller children with these toys you will find all enjoy the game.

* * * *

RIDDLE-ME-REE

When should you avoid the edge of a river?—When the hedges are shooting and the bulrushes out.

Why is a dog's tail like the centre of a tree?—Because it is farthest from the bark.

What relation is the doormat to the doorstep?—A step-father.

What is that which goes round the wood and cannot get in?—The bark of a tree.

What vegetable does no captain like on his ship?—The leek.

Why are feet like certain old stories?—Because they are legends.

When did the lamp-stand?—When it heard the gas-pipe.

* * * *

HENRY VIII AND HIS SEVEN WIVES

(By Bro. Fali R. Lavangia)

Once a teacher asked his boys to write out why Henry VIII married seven wives? And the following are some of the replies that were written in the examination papers.

Ganpat:—Henry was fond of hearing the tales of ancient Kings and Queens. That's why he married seven wives.

Pesu:—An astrologer had told Henry that if he would marry many wives he would go to heaven directly. That's why he married seven wives.

Gary:—Henry was fond of playing cards. That's why he married seven wives.

Ramoo:—Henry did not like to live alone in his big palace. That's why he married seven wives.

Hiril:—Henry was fond of hearing the quarrels of his neighbours from his wife. That's why he married seven wives.

Fred:—Henry was always weeping on seeing the marriage tips in various papers That's why he married seven wives

Krishna:—Henry was fond of eating different kinds of coaurses. That's why he married seven wives.

Jamsu:—One day Henry said to his ministers "In my reign everybody makes his name popular by performing several kinds of records. Why should I not?" His mad minister said, "Start marrying wives and your name will also become popular in the world." That's why he he married seven wives.

* * * *

THE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Have you or have you not yet joined the great brotherhood of the All-India Children's Association?

Children under 12 years age can join as Members. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years old can be enrolled as Companions. They have to pay nominal fees, and those once for ever.

Elders wishing to be helpful to the Association can also join either as Associates or Patrons.

Please send for the application form and full particulars, mentioning your age and full address, and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

The next issue of Pushpa—the Children's Own Paper will be out in the first week of February. Its annual subscription has been kept Rupee one only to enable all boys and girls to go in for it.

If you want to have an idea of the journal, please send one and a half anna stamps and we shall be glad to send you its specimen copy.

Can you write a story, a game, a trick, or anything at all: why don't you then send it on to us for publication?

Kindly send all your communications in connection with this corner, the "Pushpa," and the Children's Association, directly to the folowing address:—

Dada "Gulistan", Khar-Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Busy with toys—Children preparing for a happy play-time.

Some members of the Marwadi Mahila Nava Jeevan Mandal, Hyderabad (Dn.): Seated (left to right)—Shrimatis Devanganadevi, Mannidevi Gupta, Parvatidevi Dhoota, Laxmidevi Acharya and Saryudevi Loya.

Mahila Navajeevan Mandal, Hyderabad Dn.

Progressive Activities Of Marwadi Women's Institution

(By G. A. Chandavarkar, M.A.)

The Marwadi community, the advent of which to Hyderabad nearly two hundred years ago, is conterminous with the foundation of the present ruling Asafia dynasty of Hyderabad. It has been contributing largely to the commercial and industrial progress of these dominions. The indigenous Banking system is practically in their hands and from this very community hail the illustrious names of Raja Sir Bansilal Motilal and Dewan Bahadur Seth Ram Gopal, the charities of both of whom are proverbial both inside and outside this State. But this community was comparitively speaking, intellectually backward and socially conservative to the core. Of recent years, however, with the foundation of the 'Marwadi Mandal' there has been a marked change. Great strides have been taken in the matter of an all-round reform, both social and educational.

One of the direct results of the healthy activities of this Mandal is the foundation of the 'Mahila Nava Jeevan Mandal,' which is mainly due to the strenuous endeavours of Sh. Mankumari Devi Chordeya, the grand-daughter of Dewan Bahadur Seth Than Mal of Hyderabad, Deccan. Early marriages, not to say of cradle marriages, the rigorous Pardah system, the 'sale' of the brides and even polygamy did exist in this community and higher education both of the males and the females was practically non-existent. But now there has been a decided change for the better. All the lady members of this Mandal are exceedingly enthusiastic and throwing heart and soul into the work of physical, moral and intellectual welfare of the community.

The association is maintaining a circulating library of its own and subscribes for various periodicals and journals in Hindi. It maintains a Primary School also and has created facilities in the ways of teaching needlework, handicrafts and domestic economy. The aim of the association is the achievement of an all round improvement of its members and also the preservation of all that is best in Indian culture. In the weekly meetings they hold lectures and debates. The system of study-classes also is introduced. Healthy games also are played. The library has nearly a thousand books on history, education and literature, mainly in Hindi. Their funds exceed two thousand rupees. Education, they hold, is the panacea for all the evils and thus they concentrate their attention on the spread of literacy.

"I can understand men discovering the stars, but it beats me how they have discovered their names."

Indra Bag is placed at the disposal of the Mandal by its generous Seth Indermul Ji Luniya, free of all cost. Mrs. Premlata Devi Gupta, B.A., is the President and one of its ardent supporters. Mrs. Ramkishen Dhut and other ladies in the photo also are the energetic members who have discarded the veil. The Mandal has infused new life among the members and has been aptly named "Mahila Nava Jeevan Mandal".

Though the Mandal is founded and mainly supported by the Marwadi ladies, other communities are not precluded from becoming its members. Even Gujrati and Maratha ladies have enrolled themselves as members and are taking great interest in its work. In this connection prominent mention may be made of the following:—Mrs. Tara Bai, Mrs. Lila Bai Chandulal, Mrs. Tilok Chand, Mrs. Hukam Chand, Mrs. Motilal Lothari, Mrs. Raghunath Mul, Mrs. V. Bhole, Mrs. Kishen Chand and others.

It is hoped that the awakening of the Marwadi women will be soon an accomplished fact due to the numerous healthy activities of this Mandal. This one year old institution is full of promise and hope.

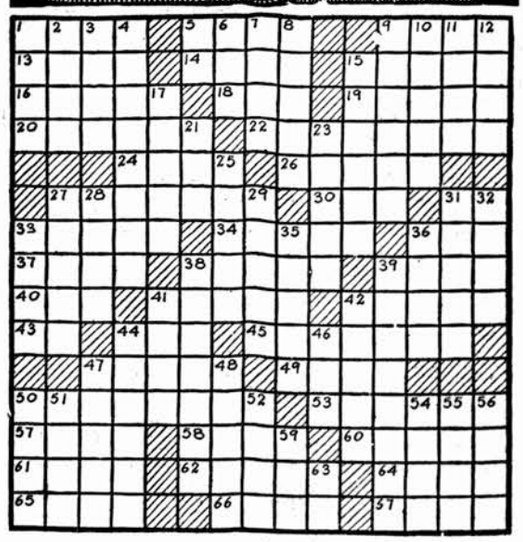
The Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Fastening for a door.
5—Agricultural tract.
9—Letters of the alphabet.
12—Species of pier.
14—On the ocean.
15—Laminated rock.
16—Cook before an open fire.
18—Salt.
19—Who is the Dowager Queen of Rumania?
20—Short outer coat.
23—Who was the first man to circumnavigate the globe?
24—Compositions for two voices
26—Actors' parts.
27—What is the capital of New Jersey?
30—High in the musical scale.
31—Exclamation.
33—Crack.
34—Joins closely.
36—Regard studiously.
37—Feminine name.
38—What English philosophical writer became the husband of George Eliot?
39—Talk in a familiar manner.
40—Unit.
41—Burdened.
43—Portion.
45—Plural pronoun.
44—Heavenly body.
45—What king was known as the "Lion-hearted"?
47—Monarchs.
49—Reason.
50—What is the capital city of Upper Burma?
53—What city did Queen Victoria select as the capital of Canada?
57—Metal.
58—Officer of the Yeomen of the Guard.
60—Spanish title.
61—Quote.
62—Joins in matrimony.
64—Who was the goddess of victory in Greek mythology?
65—Free from trouble.
66—Require.
67—Winter vehicle.

VERTICAL

1—Male red deer.
2—Wild ox of Celebes.
3—Pierce with a dagger.
4—What city near Los Angeles is a famous winter resort?
5—Note of the musical scale.
6—Beast of burden.
7—Quantity of paper.
8—Pertaining to the chase.
9—Herdsman's cabin.
10—Members of the nobility.
11—What is Charles Lamb's pen-name?
12—Observed.
15—Odors.
17—Main stem of a tree.
21—Minute point.
23—Incites by irritating measures.
25—Scattered seeds.
27—Possessive pronoun.
28—Religious ceremony.
29—More recent.
31—Hidden supply.
32—Poker term.
33—Black bird.
35—In whose honor was the name of the city of Petrograd changed in 1924?
36—Burn partially.
38—Who designed the aeroplane which accomplished, in 1896, the first sustained flight?
39—Disciplines.
41—Roman goddess of the moon.
42—Closes.
44—What favorite of Queen Elizabeth wrote "Arcadia"?
46—Call of the pigeon.
47—Ties.
48—Teutonic race.
50—Rodents.
51—Melody.
52—Mark of servitude.
54—Source of indigo.
55—Aroused.
56—Biblical name.
59—Born.
63—Sends greeting (abbr.).



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue)

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Naming Colors by "Telepathy"

KNITTING is a most popular pastime today, a fact which the amateur conjurer turns to account by adding a new feat of magic to his bag of tricks.

Several skeins of woolen yarn are used in this experiment in pretended telepathy. Each skein is of a different color. Otherwise they are all alike.

The performer turns his back and one of the skeins is dropped in his hand; the others are hidden. Still holding his hands behind his back, the conjurer faces the spectators for a few moments; then he turns his back again and everyone can still see the wool in his hand. The magician instantly names the color.

There are two steps to the trick. First, when the magician faces his audience, he breaks off a bit of the yarn, from the skein which he holds behind his back. When he turns away again, he still shows the yarn behind him, but he retains the little piece in his other hand and raises that hand to his forehead. This enables him to see the color of the bit of wool and he can name the color of the skein of yarn.

Our Camp at Gowri-Kund.

Gowri-Kund.

MY PILGRIMAGE TO KAILAS

(Continued from page 18)

was about 5 ft. in diameter and 10 ft. in height.

Some of the members of our party made purchases of old Tibetan and Chinese paintings and other curios at this monastery. We next paid our respects to the Avadhari Lama, who presides over the monastery and who, though a mere youth of eleven, is held in the highest reverence. He blessed us and offered us "prasad" as well as several pieces of paper bearing his signature as a memento of our visit to him. After seeing all the places worth seeing in this village we returned to Taklakot in the evening.

Return To Almora

The story of the rest of our journey homeward is easily narrated. Leaving Taklakot about noon next day (9th July), we crossed over into British India in the forenoon of 10th July and reached Garbyang about 3 p.m. next day. Here we dismissed our guides and ponies and left on foot for Malpa via Budi. The journey was less pleasant than it was when we travelled in the reversed direction, for the rains had set in and made the patns very slippery. Indeed, every now and then some one or other member of our party could be seen making ludicrous somersaults. Leaving Malpa on the morning of the 12th, we reached Khela on the 15th and Tapovan near Dharchula on the 16th. We rested at Tapovan for two days, as the guests of the pious lady Shrimati Rumadevi, and left on the 18th for Askot, which was reached on the 19th July. Resting here for two days, we left for Almora on the 21st and arrived there on the 24th.

Tibetans at Khocharnath.

The journey, thus, from Almora to Holy Kailas and back, took us 47 days or less than seven weeks, but if we had been less leisurely in our mode of travel on our return journey, we could have accomplished the pilgrimage in about six weeks.

We were exceedingly fortunate in that we escaped the rains throughout our journey northwards. The party of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore which had proceeded to Kailas in 1931, appears to have committed the mistake of starting from Almora a fortnight later than we did and suffered considerably from the ill effects of the rains and and snowfall all along the route. Very few of us suffered from any serious ailment, atleast on our journey northward. Nor did we come across any "dakus" or marauders, such as are supposed to harass the pilgrims to Kailas and Manasarovar.

If our pilgrimage has proved anything, it is that the journey to Mt. Kailas and Lake Manasarovar can be safely undertaken now-a-days by any person of average means, health and constitution and that the dangers from the rigours of the climate and the menace of bandits are not such as should deter any pilgrim or tourist from venturing on the journey. The total cost too per head, including all expenses on account of coolies and ponies is only about Rs. 250/- to Rs. 300/-. One hopes that in years to come more and more Indian pilgrims and tourist parties will be proceeding to Kailas and Manasarovar.

(CONCLUDED).

A Puzzle Poem for Thanksgiving Day

THERE is nothing like a good puzzle to whet the appetite for a Thanksgiving Dinner. As an "appetizer" the puzzlist will find the following puzzle poem "sure fire," for it is suggestive of "eats" from start to finish.

Each of the missing words which are necessary to complete the rhymes suggests a supply of food for the great day of thankful feasting. The letters of each word are indicated by asterisks. The poem follows:

Thanksgiving Day is here at last,
Let's prepare a fine (1)******.
Turkey, pudding, pumpkin pie;
Berries and nuts—all we can buy.
Young and old, 'though fat or thinner,
Want a big Thanksgiving (2) ******.

Hungry people in a line,
Wait long hours to dine.
Near a building, where 'tis said,
At twelve o'clock, poor folks are fed.
"Come inside, where there's a (3) *****.
All the turkey all can eat,"
Says a cook to the hungry men;
No one waits to ask, "When?"
Few are satisfied to munch,
Thanksgiving Day, upon a (4) *****

Rich and poor folks feel the need,
Of this yearly turkey (5)****.
Even those who like to roam,
On this day, once more are home.
"Save your appetites," says mom.
Eat no nuts nor sugar plum.
Soon the table will be set,
I have planned a big (6)*******.
So, though you're hungry, wait until

It is time to eat your (7)****."
Turkey tastes so good all feel,
They shall eat it all this (8)****.
Goodness! they enjoy it, too,
Just like one and all and you
Who enjoys his turkey least,
Though he set a wondrous (9)*****?
It's he who has enough to spare,
But has not the will to share.

Few there are Thanksgiving Day,
Having food to give away
Rather keep it on their shelves
Or prefer to stuff themselves.
For nearly all on Thanksgiving
Truly find great joy in living.

(The solution of this puzzle appears on page 39).

Puzzle Problem in Genealogy

"MY family," said Count Geronty, "is one of the oldest on the continent, being exceeded in antiquity only by that of the Paleandri who date back to the year 200.

"The elder son of the Duke of Spageti was the founder of our house and he was just two years older than his brother. Both these boys had the distinction of being born in a year, the digits of which read backward and forward alike. From this fact can be inferred how ancient is our lineage."

Can you tell how old the Count's family is?

(The solution of this puzzle appears on page 39).

Financial Manipulation In Modern Statecraft

the proceeds of its issue as a direct levy on the community's wealth analogous to the money levies known as taxation, and conversely the cost of its destruction, if ever necessary, would be defrayed out of the common taxes. That is, the proceeds (about nine millions a year on the average for the past two centuries) should go to the relief of the taxpayer.

As for the existing situation, it should be met by requiring banks to hold £ for £ of national money against their debts to current-account depositors who use cheques instead of cash. The debts of the trading community to the banks should be transferred to the State, who in return for the collateral security of the debtors would issue to the banks the national money required for their solvency according to the new £ for £ requirement stated. When the debtors repay their debts and recover their collateral security, the money should be spent to buy on the open market the equivalent of interest-bearing national debt securities, which should be destroyed. The taxpayer would be thus relieved of the burden of payment on them in this country a cool hundred millions of pounds annually. The money so being returned in circulation, the community could then get out of debt through prosperity instead of being bankrupt by it.

Need For A Clear Understanding

It will probably pass the bounds of belief of the ordinary man in the street, either that the world's unrest can have such a simple explanation as a defective money system, or that the proposals to reform it here outlined are 'all' that are really required without any of the nasty nostrums of the windy political fraternity. These reforms were put forward originally in a book 'Wealth Virtual Wealth and Debt, by the writer in 1926. A scheme, identical in every respect except that he claims the banks should be compensated whereas I hold they are rather in need of indemnification, has been put forward as his own by one of the leading American economists, Irving Fisher, this year under the title "100 per cent. Money". So the man in the street may form his own conclusion from the steady growth of this subject of money reform in the political consciousness. But if it is a help to him to understand why the measures proposed would be electrical in their effect in restoring the world to sanity, he should, if his memory goes back so far, think of the War and of the effect of the inflation when the monetary strangle hold on industry was released. He should then eliminate from that picture both the War and the rise of prices that then ensued. Money is the distributive mechanism of Society, and if it were protected from being tampered with, as weights and measures are, no power on earth could prevent the distribution for use and comsumption of all the community is able and willing to produce as well in Peace or in War. Think what that means. It is not all a man of sense could ask? Whereas if the world is left longer at the mercy of the time-serving politician, watching like a cat that no one gets anything except his precious paupers as a "gift" from his august benevolence—though even a fool should know by now that the only thing a politician can give is more taxation—the mounting tide of wealth will burst its barrier again as it did before in world war and destruction.

These two answers already cover much in the three remaining questions in principle, and they

(Continued from page 21)

can only be dealt with quite briefly.

(3) Is it true that the high standard of physical living in the West is sustained by exploiting the masses of the Orient, which factor keeps the standard of living low in the East?

I should rather put it that the supply of credit-worthy borrowers in the West having proved insufficient for the conversion into debt of the revenue of wealth capable of being produced by science, the West has turned to the East to find new borrowers. To me the East is now undergoing an almost precise repetition of the course of affairs in the West in the early days of the development of science and of "banking." This would have been totally impossible if the money system had been honest and my advice to the East therefore is to cultivate the blessings of science but to look to its banking system.

It is of course true that some of the present high standard of living in the West is at the expense of the exploitation of the raw materials of tropical countries. But this is a mere phase. Were those sources of supply cut off, the same science which now finds its outlet in their utilisation would be directed to their substitution or production. In other words the advance of knowledge over traditional methods and 'ad hoc' beliefs transcends geographical and territorial limitations. Science has reversed the relative positions of Man and Nature, and could, if no tropical countries existed, make even a desert blossom like a garden.

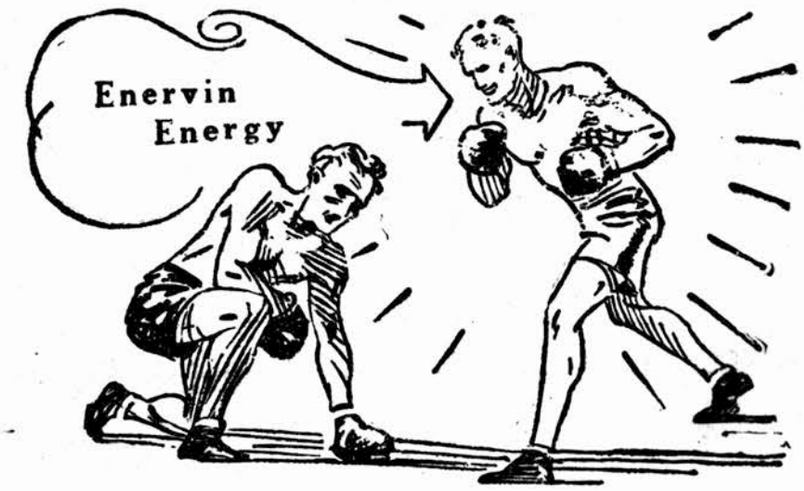
(4) Is the remedy to transform Eastern countries and to Westernise them?

(5) If not, what is to be done?

I probably agree with the intention of the first question, though not with its form. Science is neither Eastern nor Western. It implies a certain honesty of attitude towards the external world, a readiness to admit ignorance, and a determination to put questions to Nature, i.e. to experiment, to ascertain the truth "though the heavens fall". What some pundit may have thought or said about anything thousands of years ago in some remote backwater in the chidhood of the race has in this search no sacrosantity."

Once ascertained, the truth is universal, and the same answers would be given to the same questions by men working independently whether in the East or in the West. This sort of truth is of course limited in scope. Indeed, it may be said to be at present practically confined to the economic aspects of life, which is what the five questions are concerned with. But this may require a further remark that the economic environment or framework of life is determinate and is an independent factor, in the sense that if it is unfavourable life is rendered impossible, or proportionately stunted.

The converse proposition that economic abundance stunts the finer aspects of life has often been advanced but curiously by those who have both experienced it and yet claim to be better than the ruck in poverty! Some biologists might possibly support it or at least admit it as a possible danger. But if we are to believe them, the actual vicissitudes out of which life has reached its present level seem so much more dangerous to its higher aspects then merely having sufficient to eat and drink and so on, that the probability is that any support from the biologists would be very qualified, and confined to those without the imagination to conceive of any system differing as much from that to which they are accustomed as this age differs from a century ago.



WINS ALL BATTLES OF LIFE

Man is the master of his fate—IF HE HAS HEALTH! Hard knocks fall lightly, worry takes wings, if there's strength to meet life vigorously.

"ENERVIN" Tonic wine has been scientifically blended with nourishing food and Tonic Properties to remedy all nerve complaints. Taken regularly "ENERVIN" will restore the wasted health and strength caused by the most trying and enervating day. So start to-day and

Keep healthy by taking

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TONIC WINE

"It MUST do you good"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL PRINCIPAL STORES.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"You have been 25 years in my office—so I am giving you my portrait—What do you think of it!" "Um—it is just like you."

"Why did you tell Joe you married me because I'm a wonderful cook? I can't boil a potato!"

"But I had to give some excuse."

* * * *

"Are you a doctor?" asked a young lady, stepping into a drug store.

"Naw", replied the youth behind the counter. "I'm just the fizzician."

* * * *

"Didn't you guarantee that the horse wouldn't shy before the discharge of a cannon?" asked a cavalry office of a horse dealer.

"Yes, and I'll stick to it. He never shies until after the cannon is fired".

* * * *

First Wife: I told my husband about those gowns that are selling for a song."

Second ditto: "What did he say?"

First Wife: "He said if I expected him to supply the notes I'd better change my tune."

* * * *

Uncle: "Well, Roy, how did you get on last year?"

Roy: "Pretty good, Uncle! Came second in my class."

Uncle: "And this year?"

Roy: "Oh, fine. Got first place."

Uncle: "Then that college can't be much."

* * * *

Creditor: "For the last year I have been sending you this bill every fortnight."

Debtor: "Yes, suppose you leave off sending the bill and credit me with the postage and in time the bill will pay itself."

* * * *

A man had a slight difference of opinion with his wife. But he acknowledged his error generously by saying: "You are right, and I am wrong, as you generally are. Good-bye, dear," and he hurried off to catch his train.

"So nice of him to put it like that," his wife said to herself. And then—she began to think about it.

* * * *

A young woman, while not conspicuous for beauty, is by no means so homely as she pretends to be. A young man had been devoting much of his time to her, and the other evening he said:

"Do you believe you could learn to care for anybody well enough to marry him?"

She caught her breath, and answered in a low tone: "Yes, I'm sure I could."

"Have you—have you anybody in your mind for whom you could care in this way?"

"Yes."

"Tell me: am I that person?"

She looked at him narrowly for a moment, and then said: "First answer me one question. Are you doing this for a bet?"

Visitor—Does Mr. Burton, a student, live here?

Landlady—Well, Mr. Burton lives here, but I thought he was a night watchman.

* * * *

Grandmother was lecturing the "bright young thing" on her shameless style of clothing.

"I dread to think what your mother will say when she sees you in that dress," scolded the old lady.

The modern girl smiled. "So do I," she laughed, "because it belongs to her."

* * * *

The dear old lady smiled at the little girl who had been left in sole charge of the confectioner's shop.

"And don't you feel tempted to eat one of the cream buns, my dear?" she asked.

The little girl was quite shocked. "Oh dear, no!" she replied. "That would be stealing. I only lick them."

* * * *

The hooter had sounded dinner time. The foreman, noticing how quickly one of the navvies put down his pick, sarcastically remarked—"I believe that if the hooter sounded when you had your pick in the air you would leave it there."

"If I got as near to the time as that," replied the navvy, "I would not trouble to lift it up."

* * * *

Charlie and his three sisters had been to visit a relative in the country. Though the invitation had been for a week, their stay was gradually lengthened to a month. But eventually they departed.

"Well," asked the father upon their return, "was your uncle glad to see you?"

Charlie's face lit up with delight. "Glad!" he echoed. "Uncle glad! Why, dad, he wanted to know why we didn't bring you, mother, the maid, the cat, the canary, and the goldfish."

* * * *

An Irishman coming out of ether in the ward after an operation exclaimed audibly "Thank heaven that is over!"

"Don't be so sure," said the man in the next bed; "they left a sponge in me and had to cut me open again." And the patient on the other side said, "Why, they had to open me, too, to find one of their instruments."

Just then the surgeon who had operated on the Irishman stuck his head in the door and yelled, "Has anybody seen my hat?"

Poor Patrick fainted.

* * * *

"Did you notice any suspicious characters in the neighbourhood?" the Magistrate inquired.

"Sure," replied the new Irish policeman. "I saw but one man, and I asked him what he was doing there at that time o' night. Sez he—I have no business here just now, but I expect to open a bank in the vicinity later on.'"

"Yes," replied the Magistrate, "and he did open a bank in the vicinity later on and stole £2000."

"Begorra," answered the policeman, "the man may have been a thafe but he was no liar."

* * * *

Considerable doubt has been expressed as to the exact share which Dumas had in some of the books which bear his name. His enormous output gave rise to a charge that much of it was "ghost's" work to which he had attached his signature.

In that connection there is a story told of Duma; and his son.

Meeting Dumas fils one morning, the father accosted him with.

"Well, my boy. Read my latest novel, have you?"

"No, father," was the reply. "Have you?"

The tenant was complaining to his landlord about vermin.

"What would you say if I told you there were mice over a foot long in the cellars?" he asked.

"Rats!" was the terse reply.

* * * *

"Do you think Jack will love me even more when we are married?"

"My dear, of course he will. He just adores married women!"

* * * *

Mrs. Black—"I hear your daughter won Rs. 20,000 in a sweepstake. That'll keep the wolf from the door for a long time."

Mrs. White—"It may keep the wolf from the door, but I've noticed a lot of young 'cubs' hanging round."

* * * *

First Boxing Manager—Now, at the end of the second round your man hits mine on the chin, and he goes down for the count.

Second Manager — Now, Bill, make it the eighth or ninth; we gotta play fair with the public.

* * * *

Gossip: "Remarkable type, our host — quite self-made. He can't speak six words without betraying his Cockney origin."

Foreigner: "I understand. He has what you call kissed the blimey stone, no?"

* * * *

Sandy and Jean decided to adopt a child, and asked at the orphanage for a nice little girl. One was produced, and Jean was about to close the bargain when Sandy whispered:

"Jean, woman, let's have a boy. Ha'e ye forgotten the lad's cap we found in the train?"

* * * *

"Cup o' tea weak," said a customer at a coffee stall. When the decoction was brought to him he eyed it critically.

"Well, what's wrong with it? You said weak, didn't you?"

"Weak, yes," was the reply; but not 'eipless."

* * * *

She was giving a bridge party. When the patter of tiny feet was heard upstairs, she raised her hand for silence.

"Hush," she said, "the children are going to deliver their good-night message. It always gives me such a feeling of reverence to hear them. Listen!"

There was a moment of tense silence, then, shrilly:—"Mummy, Willie's found a flea!"

* * * *

The teacher had given his class a lesson on courtesy. The following day, while examining the home lessons, his eyes lit up with pleasure when he found an all-correct paper. "Jones," he called to the successful pupil, "I am very pleased with you. All your answers are correct, but why have you put quotation marks to all of them?"

"Out of courtesy to father, sir," came the reply.

* * * *

"Can you tell me how to get to Bryant street?"

"What's that, stranger? I'm a little deaf."

"I beg your pardon?"

"I said I'm a little deaf. I didn't hear you."

"You don't say! I'm deaf too."

"That's too bad! Now, what was it you wanted?"

"Can you tell me how to get to Bryant street?"

"Sure. You go down this way for four blocks and then turn to your right. It's the third street down."

"That's Bryant street, is it?"

"Oh! No. Excuse me, old man, I thought you said Bryant street."

"No. I said Bryant street."

"Never heard of it. Sorry, stranger."—Judge.

Patient: "My nerves are out of control. I get up at night and pace the floor. What can I do about it?"

Doctor. "Strew tintaaks round the bed—that will stop the attacks."

"So you're the chief of police." said the stranger in a small American town. "Glad to know you. I wonder if I could also shake hands with the fire chief?"

"Sure!" cried the police chief. "Just wait while I change hats."

* * * *

The magistrate glowered at the man in the witness-box. "You say this man robbed you?" he said, heavily. "Can you pick out any of your property from this heap of articles found on the prisoner?"

"Yes; that's my handkerchief with 'B' in the corner," said the witness.

"But that is no proof, my man," snapped the magistrate. "I have a handkerchief with 'B' in the corner."

"Well, I lost two handkerchiefs." said the witness

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Missing Dishes: The three missing dishes are: Celery, Mince Pie and Turkey. The words in the horizontal rows are: Comet, Elide, Lingual, Encore, Speck, Lapse, Rainy, Yield. The names of the objects are: Glass, Nail, Lady, Pole, Cone, Key, Mice, Picture, Deer, Line.

Puzzle Poem: The missing words are: 1. Repast. 2. Dinner. 3. Treat. 4. Lunch. 5. Feed. 6. Banquet. 7. Fill 8. Meal. 9. Feast.

Genealogy: The Count's line is 900 years old. There were only two occasions during the present era when reversible dates occurred which were separated by two years, these being 99 and 101 and 999 and 1001. Since the Count's family does not go back as far as the year 200, the last two dates are the ones when his ancestors were born.

Thanksgiving Song: Supplying the missing letters according to the notes of the music makes the message read, Be thankful for each blessing

Anagrams: I. Rap, Part, Strap, Repast, Parties, Primates, Sparetime, Spermaceti, Masterpiece. II. Ant, Neat, Tinea, Entail, Ailment, Luminate, Penultima, Manipulate, Planetarium.

Toothpick Trick: Move the two toothpicks forming the top and the side of the right-hand square down to the spaces at the left and the right of the center tooth-pick to form five squares.

Riddles: 1. His train morning and evening. 2. Both are hard to keep. 3. In a skeleton key which sits anything. 4. A deck of playing cards. 5. Only one coin can be put in, after which the bank is no longer empty. 6. Both have red skins. 7. By writing the figures 1 and 2 at each side of the entrance and then passing between them

The Elusive Black Diamond

the lower floor. On several occasions it seemed they were upon the verge of a discovery, but at last, when every part of the premises had been examined, Dan Wayne threw himself, exhausted, into an easy chair, and lit his pipe.

"Not a sign!" he growled. "That stuff is here in some place or other and we daren't leave it while that merchant is hanging about in the neighbourhood."

He sat a few moments in deep thought, his active mind running over all possible contingencies, only to realise the fact that none of his theories would hold water. Then, suddenly, he slapped his leg in excitement.

"The name!" he exclaimed. "I thought that there was some reason for it. There's a book on his shelves about Cambodia. I'll bet that gives us a clue!"

He rose to his feet, strode into the small, back room, and, jerking a thick book from the bookcase, threw himself into a chair and sat eagerly flicking over the pages, until he had found what he wanted.

"Here we are!" he jerked at last. "PNOM PNEH*"

He scanned the pages rapidly. Then he turned to his assistant.

"Have you seen any snakes, or pictures of snakes, with seven heads, anywhere?" he snapped.

"Yes," replied the astonished Fruby. "There's a big wooden box on a table in the other room. It's made of teak I should say. It has got seven, funny-looking snakes on it, all joined together. I opened it, but it was empty—"

"Where is it?" asked Dan Wayne, with scarcely veiled excitement.

He followed his assistant from the room and bent to examine the box which Fruby had mentioned.

It was as he had stated, for, skilfully carved upon the lid, were the seven-headed cobras mentioned in the book as emblems connected with the ancient city of PNOM PNEH!

He opened the lid, and, as he began to feel in the inside of the box there echoed through the house once again the rat-a-tat of the front door knocker.

"Let him knock himself blue in the face!" growled Dan Wayne. "I think that we've got it!"

He began to fed around the box, pressing the sides and trying to turn the snakes' heads.

Suddenly, under his efforts, a section of the interior of the box sprang open, and in the false bottom beneath he saw the two keys and a small envelope. He seized the envelope, and, opening it, shook out on to the table the two pieces of the mysterious map for which they had been searching.

The knocking on the front door continued, but Dan Wayne placed the keys and the two map portions carefully in an inside pocket. Then he fastened his coat.

"I'm going to get that bird," he said. "I'm going out the back way. You get to the front door with your gun handy. When you hear me call, jerk open the front door and we'll take him. If I get a packet, you know what to do with the keys and the pieces of map. Come on, let me out the back door and then shut the door.

Fruby opened the back door, saw Dan Wayne slide into the darkness, and locking the door again, made his way to the front.

The detective-inspector crept round to the front of the house, and was about to spring at the dark figure standing at the front door, when the man suddenly shone a light upon the keyhole, and he saw, in time, that it was the local police patrol.

"What's the matter?" he called, and the policeman spun round at the sound of the voice from behind him. He flashed the ray of

(Continued from page 9)

his torch over Dan Wayne's figure.

"I saw a light inside the house," he said. "Mr. Martin's not here usually at this time of the week. He only comes down for week-ends. He's asked me to keep an eye on the place for him. Who might you be, sir?"

"I'm a friend of Mr. Martin's and I've called in to get some important papers he left here. Actually I am Detective-Inspector Wayne of Scotland Yard. Here's my Warrant card."

He produced his identity card, and the constable turned his light upon it.

"Why are you down here, sir?" he said. "Is there something wrong?

"No, nothing is wrong," explained Dan Wayne. "I just called in to pick up the papers as Mr. Martin couldn't come himself. They're wanted urgently. Mr. Martin has a lot of acquaintances in the London police. I and my companion" he added, as the door began to open, "—came down by car. We left it over there by the hedge. We'll be going back soon."

Fruby stood listening in the doorway until he understood his part. Then he joined in.

"You don't know where Mr. Martin keeps his beer, do you?" he asked.

"Well, sir," replied the constable, hesitatingly. "There's usually a stock in the back room cupboard. Mr. Martin often asks me in to join him, when he's down here. Very sociable gentleman, he is."

"Then we'll do the same," said Fruby. "Lead on to the bar, Sergeant."

The constable, satisfied, entered the house, and, leading the way to the back room, pointed to a cupboard.

Dan Wayne fixed his assistant with an accusing eye, for Fruby had already examined the room, and, if he had not found the beer, it was a very surprising thing in view of his very thorough search.

Unabashed, Fruby took a large bottle of beer from the cupboard and poured out three glasses. They had finished their drinks and the local constable was about to depart when again there sounded through the house the rat-a-tat of the knocker.

"This place is haunted!" jerked Fruby. "What's the game now?"

The three made their way to the front door, only to find once more that there was no sign of the person who had knocked.

Then, as they stood peering into the darkness, there came the sound of an explosion, and a sheet of flame burst in the field outside, lighting up Dan Wayne's car.

"The rat!" snapped Dan Wayne. "He's fired my car!"

Instinctively, the three ran towards the rapidly-dying flame, and, as they ran, the smell of burnt petrol came to them on the breeze. By the time they had gained the scene of the fire, the blackness of the night was again complete.

They prowled round the car, the local constable switching on his torch, but, so far as they could see, it had suffered no damage.

Then suddenly, from out of the darkness, Dan Wayne felt two powerful hands clutch him by the throat from behind stifling his warning cry. In an instant he was fighting fiercely for the possession of the prizes he had discovered in the house. Silently the two powerful men struggled in the darkness, until the fortunate arrival of Fruby scared off the detective-inspector's assailant. But the immediate search brought no result. The mysterious attacker had disappeared again.

"Come back to the house," said Dan Wayne, at last, "We won't give him any more chances. We'll stop there until morning. It's nearly daylight now. What a night! My throat's nearly pulled out! I'll get that bird before I've finished and I'll get him properly too!"

They returned to the house, leaving the constable to continue his patrol, and waited until light in the sky heralded the dawn. Then, after raiding Tim Martin's lader for a cup of coffee, Dan Wayne and his assistant boarded their car and sent it whizzing towards London though keeping a careful watch for any further attempts by their daring and sinister foe.

(To be Continued on Sunday), next).

★ *It is very necessary for boys in their teens to take a tonic, for they expend a great deal of energy in growing up, as well as in working and playing games. Wincarnis, taken regularly, will give them stamina and prevent them overtaxing their strength.*

NOW that you have left childhood behind, and have become a young woman, you experience regular periods when, for a few days on end, your usual vitality is lowered.

At such times, you cannot do better than take a glass of Wincarnis after every meal and at bedtime.

Wincarnis is both a food and a tonic, which feeds the bloodstream and restores vitality. It has been recommended by doctors and nurses for over fifty years, because of its purity, and because of its value as a safe and immediate health restorer.

WINCARNIS

IT MUST DO YOU GOOD

COLEMAN & CO., LTD., WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND

Representatives: MESSRS. MULLER & PHIPPS (INDIA) LIMITED

W.I.—83

20,00,000 BATHE IN GANGES

Magh Mela Draws Large Number Of Pilgrims To Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

Over twenty lakhs of persons bathed in the holy Ganges to-day.

An unbroken stream of people was seen all along the road leading to Allahabad. Lakhs of villagers from the surrounding district came on foot and still larger numbers on lorries. Trains are coming to Allahabad packed with pilgrims, to-day being "Amavas", the most important bathing day of the Magh Mela.

Huge crowds were expected and the police, the Seva Samiti and other volunteer corps made elaborate preparations to cope with the situation. Thanks to their efforts, no serious accidents occurred.

Malaviya Loves Sanatan Dharma

Speaking at the All India Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha, which is holding its sittings during the Magh Mela, Pandit Malaviya said he loved Sanatan Dharam more than his life. He deplored the present condition in which he finds this purest and oldest Dharam.

He appealed to the community to organise a Mahabir Dal to remove the suffering and grievances of the Depressed Classes.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga, is coming to preside over the Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha to-morrow. More than a hundred pandits from all parts of India are participating.—A. P.

Alleged Theft Of Arms

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Two pistols, one Winchester rifle and about 200 live cartridges are reported to have been stolen last night from the house of Karuna Sankar Hirjipandia, a wealthy Bhatia merchant residing in North Calcutta.

It is stated that during his temporary absence from the house some unknown persons stealthily entered the room where the weapons had been kept, and removed them after breaking open boxes which contained them.—United Press.

MORE ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

'Kirpan' Satyagraha Day By Day

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

Three jathas of 15 Sikhs who offered 'kirpan morcha' from Gurdwara Jeransahib were arrested this morning, tried summarily in the jail and sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

A further batch of 25 Sikhs from Amritsar arrived at the Lahore Cantonement on foot to-day and were arrested while trying to enter the Lahore Municipal limits.—United Press.

74 DAYS OF HUNGER-STRIKE

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25.

To-day is the 74th day of the hunger strike of Jogesh Chatterjee, Kakori case prisoner, confined in the Lucknow Central Jail. He is now much weaker and his condition is becoming critical every day.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., who along with Ramkrishna Khattri interviewed Jogesh in jail to persuade him to give up the strike is understood to have gathered that Jogesh might be persuaded to give up the strike provided an All-India Committee be formed with a view to ameliorate the conditions of political prisoners, particularly for the acceptance of his demands by the authorities.—United Press.

Central Advisory Board Of Education

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

Among the four additional members to be nominated to the Central Advisory Board of Education, the "United Press" learns, will probably be Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri and Mr. A. G. Clow, Acting Secretary to the Industries and Labour Department of the Government of India.

The other two will represent industrial interests and the decision relating to nominations is awaited.—United Press.

EUROPEANS MUST PLAY THEIR PART IN NEW LEGISLATURES

Governor Of Madras Advises Wholehearted Co-operation

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

"Seats have been reserved for Europeans in the new legislatures and it is to be hoped those seats will be filled by men well able to play their part in the India of to-morrow. The importance of the European community is far greater than their numbers indicate and with the wealth and experience of a democratic form of government that is the birth-right of every citizen of Great Britain, they will be able to give great help and assistance in spreading the proper ideas of government and administration.

We shall want the best men in the new legislatures and I am certain that the European Association will heartily co-operate in enabling these reserved seats to be worthily filled," observed the Governor in the course of a message to the Annual Conference of the European Association of South India which met to-night at Burma Shell Buildings with Mr. D. M. Reid presiding.

His Excellency whose message was read by the President, prefaced the message with reference to the tragic demise of the king and His Excellency observed that the Association was meeting under the shadow of a great catastrophe.

Mr. F. E. James, addressing the Conference said, that generally speaking, European policy in this country now and in future must be based upon the principle of partnership between India and Britain and the advance of India to a position of a Dominion within the Commonwealth.—A. P.

Order-in-Council On Excluded Areas

NEW DELHI, January 24.

It is understod that a White Paper and the draft of an Order-in-Council on declaration of the Excluded and partially Excluded Areas under section 91 of the Government of India Act, 1935, will be presented to Parliament on the 31st January and published in India on the following day.—United Press.

TONGA DRIVERS ON STRIKE

Sequel To Alleged Prohibition On Plying On Road-side For Hire

HYDERABAD (Deccan), January 24.

Two thousand tongas and "jatkawallas" of the city have gone on strike since this morning as a protest against the police order issued recently forbidding them from plying on the road-side for hire. The strikers assert that in the absence of the provision of regular conveyance stands for the purpose the police order is "unjustifiable".

The strikers collected at the Moazzamjahi market road this afternoon for the purpose of proceeding to the police Commissioner for representing matters before him but were prevented by the police.

All is quiet.—A.P.

Stabbed In Running Train

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25.

Dr. G. J. Cowper Assistant Surgeon, Chakrats, was tabbed by two men while travelling alone in the Dehra Dun-Howrah Express on the night of Sunday last from Lucknow to Dehra Dun, near Dhampur Station.

A guard entering the compartment found Dr. Cowper lying in a pool of blood.—United Press.

Kamladevi At Hubli

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, January 24.

Mrs. Kamaladevi arrived here this afternoon to attend the K. P. C. C. meeting at Dharwar to-morrow.

Miss Godubai Pimpalkhare has come here for collection of local information and support to Bakhale's Bill before Bombay Council.

NEW DELHI. January 24.

A competitive examination for selection of candidates for commissions in the Indian Army Veterinary Corps will be held in Lahore on the 6th April, 1936.—United Press.

Smashed All Previous Records!

IMPERIAL Film Co.'s HIT OF THE Season

WILD CAT OF BOMBAY

Directed by: Sjt. NANDLAL Jashwantlal.

YESTERDAY—

MANY HAVE GONE BACK

WITHOUT TICKETS

ONE & ONLY: GLORIOUS GLAMOROUS!

Wonderful Scenes of POMP, GLORY and pageantry of Golden Jubilee and Gold Weighing Ceremony of H.H. THE RT. HON. Sir Sultan Mohamed Shah AGA KHAN are also shown with charming commentary with Wild Cat Programme.

Sulochana

inimitable Empress of Emotions

Supported by Galaxy of Stars

D. BILLIMORIA, Jamshedji, Zilloo, Baba Vyas, G. Mohamed, Jamna, Saiyad, ALI DADAN (Ghar Jamai).

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45 Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

ROXY Talkies

New Queens Road, Opera House.

SAADULLAH-SAFIA WEDDING

Khan Abdul Kaffar Khan's Message

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has received the following telegram from Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan from Bareilly jail in connection with the wedding of his nephew Mr. Sadullah Khan with Miss Safia Somji what is to take place this afternoon at Muzaffarabad Hall:—

"Mubarik Khudase Barkath Aur Khairki Dua Hai".

(Congratulation: I pray to God for blessing and welfare).

AHMEDABAD COMMERCE COLLEGE

Affiliated To Bombay University Provisionally

The Bombay University Senate agreed to the affiliation of the Commerce College proposed to be started at Ahmedabad, at its meeting on Saturday. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presided.

The affiliation is, however, only provisional for a period of three years only.

The new College will train students for the Intermediate Examination in Commerce, and for the B. Com. in all the compulsory subjects and, among the optional subjects in Advanced Accounting and Auditing, Advanced Banking, and organisation of the Cotton Industry

Discussion on the motion extended to over three and a half hours, though the final voting was decisive, 70 voting for, and seven against.

When the members assembled, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar made feeling references to the demise of the late King-Emperor.

A supplementary convocation was held after this, and degrees were conferred on nearly 300 candidates.

(Details of discussion in to-morrow's paper).

C. S. COMMUNITY:—A general meeting of adult members of the Chitrapur Saraswat community will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to elect sixteen members of the Sabha for the year 1937.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE:—In memory of the late Dr. Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, the Bombay Prarthana Samaj started the Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Marathi School in the year 1924 Thus every year there is a deficit of Rs. 2,000. To meet this deficit, Major Dadasaheb Nimbalkar and Shet Abdul Alli have given free of any charge the Marathi Talkie Filk "Vilasi Ishwar" and the Majestic Theatre.

This Film will be shown in aid of the funds of the school to-day (Sunday) at 10 A.M. (S. T.) rates of the tickets are from Rs. 3 to 8 annas.

SPECIAL MOURNING PARADE: All the Volunteers of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps Brigade will hold a Special Mourning Parade at the Vanita Vishram parade to-day (Sunday) at groun parade ground to-day (Sun.) at 9-30 a.m. to pass condolence resolution for the sad demise of the late King-Emperor.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY:—A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kshnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar, Graham Building, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom' Classes.

News From The Front

Italians Abandon Arms And Retreat

"Negus" From His Northern Camp Personally Directs Operations

(From Our Own Correspondent)

DIRE-DAWA, Jan. 16.

Patrols and other people report that five Italian aeroplanes were seen flying along the railway line, just as the train for Addis Ababa left this morning. Two of these war planes went towards Balbalcti and three others flew back over the Danakil country without throwing any bombs or papers. It means that the Italians are active on this side and we too may soon have a baptism of Italian fire.

Radio news of 14th instant confirms the report of the capture of Makalle by the troops of Ras Seyum, who has captured unlimited war munitions there. The official news speak of a hand-to-hand battle from morning till evening in which the brave Abyssinians were using their swords and knives with effect. The Italians have lost more than a thousand men and the Abyssinian casualties are also reported to be very heavy.

DR. AGGE MISSING.

There is no news of Doctor Agge the well-known Swedish Doctor who went with a Swedish unit to Ogaden. The Government has sent search parties.

Ras Dassita has already started his offensive against the Italians near Dolo and it is positive that other Commanders will also attack from other sides.

Abyssinian troops are now on the gates of Axum fighting bravely.

There is a big concentration of the Abyssinian forces in Gheralta.

A British sepoy came with mails from the British Legation and he reports that the first batch of 150 white Italian prisoners had arrived in Addis Ababa.

CLASH IMMINENT.

But Radio speaks of more Italian prisoners having arrived at Dessie. Some Egyptians who arrived yesterday speak of very intense activity of the Italians on the Libyan front and the British on the Egyptian side. He said, as matters stood at present a clash was imminent any moment.

The Emperor is still camping in the northern front and personally conducting operations.

The Italians are abandoning all the machine-guns, tanks and other war materials on their retreat.

Mr. Hashim Mohamed Barafwala recently returned from London with the B.Sc. Engineering degree of the London University. He is an all-round sportsman, having obtained his full colours in Lawn Tennis of his college and also is an International Table Tennis player, having represented India on several occasions, in which capacity he travelled in different parts of Europe. He is also a good swimmer.

From Southern Front

Interesting news has arrived from the southern front. It was a cloudy day and the Abyssinians were in camp, when suddenly the Italian aeroplanes appeared and started throwing poison gas bombs. It is said that at once the breeze changed and this poison was wafted towards the Italian lines and before the latter could take precautions more than 2,000 men were killed and many thousands affected, before they could take to masks.

LINKING UP KATHIAWAR TOWNS

Rapid Development In Trunk Telephone Facilities

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

During the past two months a rapid development has taken place in the Trunk Telephone facilities to various towns in Gujerat and Kathiawar.

Godhra, Nadiad and Anand have now been connected with other parts of the world through public Trunk Telephone call offices established in these towns, and next year each of these towns will have its own automatic telephone system. The work of linking Bavla with the trunk telephone service is in progress.

In Kathiawar, trunk exchanges have been established in the Civil Stations at Wadhwan and Rajkot, the former to serve as a zone centre for the Eastern and the latter for the Western Kathiawar States. It is hoped that within a few years all the principal states in Kathiawar will be linked up with these trunk centres, thus removing the feeling of isolation which at present exists in this vast area due to lack of such facilities in communication.

LIMBDI'S LEAD.

The small but progressive State of Limbdi has already led the way and through its automatic telephone system installed by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department is linked [illegible] Wadhwan and thence with the rest of the world. This trunk service to Limbdi proved of great assistance to the State officials while they were making their preparations for the recent visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, and the inauguration of the Limbdi Automatic Telephone System by H's Highness the Thakore Sahib is a lasting memento of this visit.—A.P.

Karachi, Jan. 25.—Over 20 huts have been completely destroyed by a devastating fire in Badin village. Several people have been rendered homeless.

TRIBUTES TO KING AND COMMUNIST

Aligarh University Students' Condolence

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH, Jan. 22

Glowing tributes were paid to the life and work of Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla who was a Life Honorary member of the Aligarh Muslim University Union at a condolence meeting held in the Union hall last evening, Mr. Said Jafri, the Vice President, was in the chair.

A resolution mourning the death of the great Indian was moved from the chair and the students passed it, standing.

A resolution mourning the death of the late King George V who had come to the Union and accepted its Life Honorary Membership during his first visit to India was also moved and passed.

It was much regretted that Aligarh Muslim University Union lost two of its most distinguished life members within a week.

SARDAR RE-ELECTED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 25.

At a meeting of the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee held this afternoon, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was re-elected as its president for the next year. The meeting also passed a condolence resolution on the death of Com. 'Sak.'—United Press.

KARACHI FIRING ECHO

Claims Against Secretary Of State

KARACHI, Jan. 25.

Suits claiming compensation varying from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 15,000, have been filed in the Judicial Commissioner's Court against the Secretary of State for India by Mr. Mohamed Islam, Barrister, on behalf of three Muslims who were among those dead in the Karachi firing as a sequel to the taking out of a procession with Abdul Quayum's dead body. —United Press.

Moinudoula-Australian Match Postponed

(From Our Correspondent).

SECUNDERABAD: Jan. 25.

It is reliably understood that the news circulated by a certain news agency that the Moinuddoula-Australian match will be played on January 29 is incorrect, as the Moinuddoula XI have received instructions from the Residency authorities to postpone the match 'sine die.'

King's Thanks To Bengal

CALCUTTA, January 24.

The following message was received from H's Majesty the King Emperor by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. "I sincerely thank you for your kind message of sympathy and for your loyal assurances which I much appreciate."—A.P.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY ON JANUARY 28

A Gazette Extraordinary issued by the Government of Bombay, under date 24th January, 1936, states:—

"Whereas it is desirable that the 28th day of January, 1936, should be observed as a day of general mourning:

"In exercise of the power conferred by section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the said 28th day of January 1936 shall be deemed to be a public holiday for the purposes of the said Act."

The World Of Finance

The international political and economical situation during the week was greatly disturbed as under:—

(1) Death of His Majesty the King-Emperor.
(2) Cabinet crisis in France.
(3) Difficulties of forming a Government in Egypt.
(4) Inflation talk in America.
(5) Rejection of the New Agricultural Plan by the U. S. Senate Agricultural Committee.

All these factors had effect on world markets. Dollar-Cross rate weakened, there were drop in cotton prices, Fall in Gold and rise in Silver.

The passing of the Bonus Bill by the U. S. Senate give hopes of currency inflation in the states showing indications of a rise in internal prices. The D. S. Supreme Court refused to rehear the decision on the Ricemillers' case and now it is believed that with the abolition of Processing Tax, there would be steady improvement in general business. This belief found support in Wall-Street market and both securities and shares registered moderate rise.

New Crop Control Plan

The invalidated A. A. A. forced the Washington administration to adopt new measures. A meeting of leading spokesmen and agricultural associations was called and after mature discussion, a new crop control plan in substitution of the A. A. A. was arrived at. This plan was submitted to both the Houses and it was generally believed that it will be adopted but the U. S. Senate Agricultural Committee rejected the new plan and now it will be abandoned. At the moment the outlook is very uncertain as without effective crop control what the Rooselvet administration achieved during the last three years will be wiped out in one year. It is believed that the present difficulties of the Washington administration have political reasons possibly with the coming election.

RANDOM JOTTINGS

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Cry For Sound Money

Cabinet crisis in France is a very common affair. There is a growing opposition to the Gold Standard but so far France has remarkably overcome all difficulties and in due course the present trouble will disappear without any marked effect.

The world seems now tired of daily variations in various currencies. There is a cry for sound money. When the measuring rod, namely, money is fluctuating, "bonafide" businessmen fail to have any intelligent view of the prospective situation. Supply and demand generally rule the price level but when price in term of money is unstable, there cannot be any opinion.

Inflation and managed currency have resulted in plethora of money, and money has considerably lost its earning capacity. Interest loans are abnormally low and large sums of money are lying idle. There is no demand for money, but in effect, this State has reduced the interest income of capitalists and to a great extent, their buying capacity has gone down. Thus there will be slow fall in general business activity and ultimately it will reach a level when there will be common cry for sound money.

India's Economic Condition

In this country we have unusual supply of cheap money, as a result of heavy exports of gold, with the result that the Bank-rate is reduced to 3 per cent. All outstanding Government debts have been transferred at low interest rate and the Government has saved several crores in way of savings in interest charges. This state resulted in steady appreciation of capital investment either in securities or shares and everybody seems happy around the local Stock Exchange. But a careful study of the total trade balance will show that the economic condition of the country is worsening and the country is living to a great extent on capital instead of earning. It will take some time to have the full effect of the present process, but it will be good to cast a glance over the past. We had our cotton selling at Rs. 700 during the Great War. It is now selling at Rs. 200. Tata Steel Dfds. which were sold at Rs. 1,750 were sold as low as Rs. 145. From this it will be seen that the war prosperity disappeared in due course. Similarly, the present artificial boom will also disappear. The law of action and reaction keeps on working constantly, but the memory of the general public being too short, many things disappear and generally people act on the impulse. The Past is a guide to the future and man becomes wiser after the experience. Those who have some experience of the past will not be over-optimistic as there is nothing permanent under the Sky.

PEASANTS IN COUNCIL HALL

C. P. Home Member Permits Them To Watch Proceedings

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

Visitors' galleries were crowded to-day mainly because 150 peasants from Akola district who had come down to seek redress of agricultural distress and who were banned from demonstrating near or entering the Council premises were under orders of the Home Member permitted to enter and watch the proceedings

Mr. Arjunlal (Narsingpur) moved a resolution urging reconstitution of the revenue districts of Narsingpur, Seoni and Damoh which was opposed by Mr. N. J. Roughton, Chief Secretary on Financial grounds.

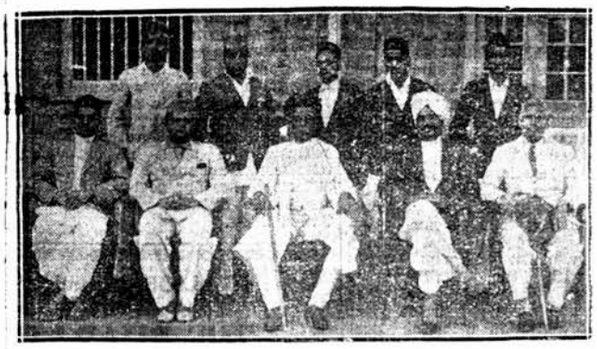
A resolution was pressed to division and thrown out by 37 votes to 19.

The next resolution by Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Beg (Akola) recommended the Government to postpone auction sales of Jagir lands in Berar but was lost without division.

Mr. Y. M. Kale, (Buldhana) next moved a resolution recommending the Government to introduce legislation to stop competition of crossword puzzles and the like which in his opinion are demoralizing the educated public in the province to an alarming extent.

Khan Bahadur Tarapore thought the resolution itself was a puzzle. If the competitions were demoralising they were demoralising the educated public not only in C. P. and Berar but throughout India. In the course of a humourous speech Mr. N. J. Roughton pointed out the various difficulties in the way of enacting in the matter. Even the Government of India could not stop competitions appearing in a paper having international circulation and they might be compelled to have recourse to the League of Nations. He therefore, appealed to Mr. Kale to withdraw and the latter did so.

Discussion on Khan Bahadur Syed Hifazal Ali's (Khandwa) resolution in respect of remission of stamp duty payable by first grade pleaders of J. C. S. Court on the establishment of the High Court of Judicature at Nagpur was not concluded when the Council adjourned.



The Rajah of Aundh [illegible] paid a visit to the Maharashtra Mandal, Poona, recently. He is seen here with the members of the Managing Committee of the Mandal.

ACTING HOME SECRETARY TO GOVT.

Mr. Irwin To Officiate In Place Of Mr. Knight?

It is understood that Mr. J. B. Irwin, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Home Secretary to the Government of Bombay in place of Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., who is shortly proceeding on leave.

Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Irwin joined the Indian Civil Service in October, 1920. After serving as Assistant Collector for some time, he was made Personal Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind and Sindhi Translator to Government.

In March, 1927, Mr. Irwin was made Assistant Commissioner in Sind, and was later appointed Collector and District Magistrate He was also sent on deputation as Revenue Minister to the Jhdhpur State

He was on active service during the war, and was awarded the Military Cross and the D.S.O

A series of conferences of agriculturists are being arranged in the Balaghat district C. P. with a view to acquaint them with their rights and methods by which they can ameliorate their condition

MEERUT DECISIONS NEED EXECUTION

Mr. Masani Will Prepare For Independence Day

BENARES, January 23.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, who was unanimously re-elected General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party at the Meerut Conference, in an interview to the "United Press" drew the attention of Provincial Parties and the country generally to the Meerut decisions which needed immediate execution.

He said that on January 26th, the country observes Independence Day. Our Parties must co-operate in the Congress Programme. We must also organise United Front Meetings with Labour, Peasants and other organisations separately if necessary and pass resolutions explaining the real meaning of Independence and emphasising the economic interpretation of Swaraj.

On February 2 we must observe Jogesh Chatterjee Day. The draft resolution to be adopted at meetings on that day is being circulated to the Provincial Parties.

Mr. Jayaprakash has taken leave from the General Secretaryship of the Party till the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress on grounds of health and rest. Mr. M. R. Masani will officiate during the period of leave.—United Press.

IMPORTANT LAW POINT INVOLVED

Privy Council To Decide Question Concerning Farmers & Money Lenders

PESHAWAR, January 24.

In the Judicial Commissioner's Bench, a money-lender, decree-holder of Dera-Ismail-Khan sought special leave to appeal to the Privy Council from their recent judgment holding that the court should not allow even a temporary alienation of land belonging to agriculturist-debtors where decree-holders are non-agriculturists, which was contrary to the view taken by the full bench of the Lahore High Court holding that courts were competent to order temporary alienation.

The value of the subject matter in the present case is only Rs. 1,200 but leave was granted considering that the matter involved a substantial question of law, on which conflicting decisions have been given by high courts.

The matter is said to be of utmost importance, because the decision affects transactions of crores of rupees between moneylenders and agriculturists.—A.P.

COMPANY LAW AMENDMENT

Commercial Representatives And Law Member Reach Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

The consultation which has been proceeding between Sir N. N. Sircar, the Law Member, and commercial representatives over the proposals for revision of the Company Law, has reached the concluding stage.

It is understood that the unanimity achieved at discussions is even more than was expected. The Government will soon consider proposals emerging from the conference and thereafter draft the legislation.

Reactionary Ministries Must Be Ousted

Mrs. Lakshmipathi's Appeal To Lucknow Congress Not To Put Embargo On Acceptance Of Offices

KARAIKUDI, Jan. 25.

Presiding over the Tamil Nadu Provincial Political Conference held to-day, Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipati M.L.C. said: —

"In reviewing the work as between the last conference and now and the results achieved thereby it is our proud privilege to state that we have carried on intensive work in Tamil Nadu with implicit confidence in the policy and programme on the Congress. Triumph after triumph has established the confidence of the people in the Congress. Reactionary parties have been routed in all the elections from the Legislative Assembly to the Local Boards and Municipalities. Last year witnessed the triumphant and victorious tour of the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad in the Tamil Nadu. The enthusiasm evinced by the people on the occasion was remarkable.

NEXT ONLY TO BIHAR

An achievement which deserves mention consists in the enrolment of Congress members, in which Tamil Nadu comes next only to Bihar. Khadi sales have also been good. At the recent all-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition held at Madras though it came soon after the Dipavali Khadi Campaign, the sales in Khadi alone amounted to Rs. 24,000. He had also a record number of conferences both district and Taluk in the course of this year.

"SOUL OF INDIA"

Much was the joy and enthusiasm felt in the Tamil Nadu on the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress, a living and irresistible force through which the powerful and resonant voice of India is heard even in distant countries. The Congress represents the very soul of India. The entire people share in the joys and sorrows of the Congress and in its responsibility; for freedom is to be earned and enjoyed by one and all.

I would on this occasion humbly and respectfully invite all those who have held out so long from joining the Congress, it is high time we realised that it is wrong to divide forces when the objective is the same.

CONGRESS & LIBERALS.

In their recent public utterances liberal leaders have expressed much willingness to join the Congress but point out difficulties. Some ask the Congress to change its goal from one of complete Independence to one of Dominion Status and denounce the methods adopted by the Congress during the last 15 years. In short they demand that Congress should give up all that has secured for its present strength. I need hardly say that this is not practical politics. As regards Khadi clause and manual labour franchise these provisions relate only to holders of office in the Congress organisation and not to candidates for legislatures. But I must plainly declare that Congress cannot benefit by mere addition of men and women who come in with mental reservation or open objections to the vital articles of the Congress programme viz. Khadi, removal of untouchability, prohibition and nationalism as opposed to communalism. I must make it equally plain that everyone who comes in is welcome but he must accept the Congress discipline in its entirety.

"WHY BAN OFFICES."

Now that the Congress has been successful in getting the majority in all the newly elected District Boards and Municipalities and has also succeeded in getting its own men elected as Presidents and Chairman respectively, it must be our endeavour to see that the good name of the Congress is maintained at any cost and that we do not fall victims to those very mistakes for which the party in power is being condemned. Let these local bodies serve as a means to further local welfare as well as national interests. The constructive programme of the Congress is not in full in the Karachi Congress Resolution and any Congress-dominated local body will seek to do its best along those lines. I do wish that Lucknow Congress should decide permitting the acceptance of office. There should be full liberty to act according as the exigencies of the situation require or as the peculiar circumstances of each province may warrant. In a province where a reactionary party has seized power and has been acting as an impediment to national progress, it may become absolutely necessary to oust such a ministry. The decision should rest with the Parliamentary Board in each case and that Board will no doubt decide after close consultation with the local organisation.

APPEAL TO SOCIALISTS.

I need not say anything about the Socialist members of the Congress except that I hope that they will adhere to the timely advice of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru not to set up dissensions in the Congress.—

HARIJANS AND HINDUISM

The curse of untouchability is alienating the intelligentsia among the Harijans from the Hindu religion. I do hope and pray that this will be realised by the leaders of the Hindu Community before it is too late. It is true that the Harijans will really gain nothing worth gaining by abandoning Hinduism and will probably lose much by isolating themselves, permanently from the Hindu community.

I would take this opportunity of congratulating the Harijan Sevak Sangh for their splendid record of work and I appeal to you to support them in every way.

RELIEF FOR RYOTS

Yet another distressing problem to be tackled to-day is the condition of the agricultural population. The prosperity of the State depends upon the well-being of the ryots, for it is they that contribute the largest portion to the revenues of this province. With the fall in prices agriculture fell and with it fell trade. Bad seasons, bad harvests, the import of foreign rice, the ruinous land revenue policy of the Government, the indebtedness of ryots, the lack of proper irrigation facilities, prohibitive rates in railway freight, lack of proper credit facilities, and lack of proper communications have added to the distress of the ryots. Much worse are the conditions of the zamindari ryots to whom some kind of relief is sought to be brought through the Estate's Land Act Amending Bill of Mr. Patnaik. I hope it will receive the support of all those who sympathise with the cause of zemindari ryots. The first task of Swaraj Government will be to effect agrarian reforms.

THOSE JUSTICITES!

The policy of Justice Ministers in respect of District Boards and Municipalities particularly the bifurcation of Boards and misuse of nomination powers in this connection has created universal indignation as admitted even by the Anglo-Indian Journal the "Madras Mail". The root-cause of this and other evils is the unjustifiable and mischievous extension of the life time of the legislature and a ministry on whom the electorate has passed the clearest voice of no confidence on all possible occasions.

WORK IN VILLAGES

Capture of Legislatures and Boards apart, the strength of the Congress depends on the amount of work we do in villages by way of propaganda as well as constructive work. If only we learn to have faith in ourselves to understand one another in a good spirit, place the country's interests above personal considerations and cultivate the spirit of mutual toleration, I am sure it is not very difficult to see our goal within a measurable distance of time".—United Press.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS TITLE

Bombay Player To Participate In All-India Tourney

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

This year's All-India Professional Billiards Championship, which begins on February 3, shows the following new entrants: Rampdal Shah (Central Provinces), G. R. Shaw (Bombay) and D. H. Mirza (Calcutta), Mike Elias (holder) is not defending the title.

The following is the draw:—

First round: (a) Shaik Panchu vs. Ramphal Shah (C. P.).

Second round: E. Monk (Burma) vs. G. R. Shaw (Bombay); (b) Prosad (Samastipur) vs. winner of (a); D. H. Mirza (Calcutta) vs. Gyan Chand Shaw; R. R. Shaw (Muzaffarpur) vs. Md. Hashum (Rajah).

SNOOKER TOURNEY.

The Billiards Association of India at a sub-committee meeting have decided to promote a Snooker Tournament confined to amateurs. This tournament will follow the professional championship on February 10. Entries close on January 31.

SATYAMURTI v. MUDALIAR

Race For Tamilnad Congress Presidential 'Gadi'

KARAIKUDI, Jan. 25.

Brisk canvassing for the presidential 'Gadi' of the Tamil-Nad Provincial Congress Committee is proceeding, the contesting candidates being Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. and Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar M.L.A.

It is learnt that the chances of Mr. Mudaliar are brighter as 53 out of 88 members are stated to be in his favour. The result of the voting will be declared this evening.—United Press.

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A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

The King Is Dead

The death of His Majesty King George V, which occurred with almost startling suddenness on the midnight of Monday last, has evoked universal and spontaneous tributes of sympathy and homage. Political controversies are to-day stilled. Though he was the most exalted in the land, he never lost the common touch, he was a true Father and Servant of his people, ever striving for the public welfare. His reign—it is tragic to think that the Silver Jubilee was celebrated with such eclat but a few months ago—will go down in the annals of nations as the most successful and the most unique. It was the greatest achievement of King George's career that in a period when thrones toppled and scaptres were swept away, he not only kept British monarchy secure, but actually enhanced its prestige and power. Measured by any standard, King George remains a great figure.

In Bombay on Tuesday all offices were closed, mill stopped working and even the various places of amusement also cancelled their programmes for the day. Innumerable institutions and associations in the city have held condolence meetings to express their grief.

Long Live The King

The official proclamation of the accession of King Edward VIII was made on Wednesday afternoon with all the picturesque ceremony usual on this occasion. A large number of people witnessed the Sheriff reading the proclamation on the steps of the Town Hall in the presence of H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne, with high civil and military officers attending in their dazzling ceremonial dresses. It marked the beginning of a new reign.

King Edward comes to the throne fully equipped with all the gratifications necessary to discharge his great office. Indeed few of his predecessors have had the many-sided training for Kingship which King Edward was privileged to receive. He has travileged to receive. He has trafiung Empire, but over most of the foreign countries as well. He is already known as the Ambassador of the Empire, and his personal popularity is something phenomenal. The best wishes of all and sundry go with him today.

Women's Conference

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council is at present holding its 17th annual general meeting and conference in the city. This is the first occasion on which the annual general meeting has been expanded into a regular conference composed not only of the members of the Council, but of their affiliated societies and of the delegates representing the women of the presidency and from elsewhere. The business before the conference is thus of a much wider nature and of very great importance, as the various resolutions discussed and tabled testify. Bombay women have always been in the vanguard of the battle for the emancipation of their sex, and the conference therefore, provided them with a good platform for ventilating their various grievances.

Along with the conference an Exhibition and sale of Women's work was also organised. From the view-point of both the quantity and quality of the work displayed, the exhibition was a great success, and does great credit to the organisers and artists alike.

Mahatmaji's Departure

Bombay citizens were happy and relieved to learn that his short stay in Bombay has done to Mahatmaji a lot of good, and that he is definitely on the road to recovery now. He left for Ahmedabad on Tuesday night, where he will be staying for some time. The 'home' atmosphere there will no doubt cheer him a good deal. by the way, Bombay will not be totally uninterested in Mr. T. Prakasam's latest suggestion that Mahatmaji should be elected president of the Lucknow Congress, so as 'to force him out of his retirement'. There is no doubt that Mahatmaji's being at the helm at this crucial time will be a distinct gain to the nation.

Independence Day

To-day is Independence Day, the day which has been specially observed since the Lahore Congress for emphasising India's true political goal. The B.P.C.C. has drawn out a suitable programme for the occasion, consisting of Flag Salutation ceremony in the morning and a public meeting in the evening. On both the occasions Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. It is expected that Bombay citizens will muster in large numbers to take their vow of national liberty.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Rudyard Kipling

It is, indeed, a tragic thought that Rudyard Kipling should have gone to his final rest practically unwept and unsung. His remains were cremated at Golders' Green with the complete absence of any ceremony, in the presence of but four persons, including a solicitor. The original plans of according him a fitting funeral with a number of distinguished pall-bearers headed by the Premier, Mr. Baldwin, who is a cousin of the deceased,—had to be abandoned due to the King's death, and neither mourners nor flowers marked the last rites of one of the greatest modern English authors. Rudyard Kipling earned renown very early in his life and kept it to the last. His popularity, indeed, was something unique: his 'public' was drawn from the soldier in the barrack, to the scholar in the attic. Soon in his career he came to be hailed as a true bard of Britain, and as a virile exponent of the British virtues. The Nobel Prize granted in 1907 set the seal upon his literary greatness. It is an irony of fate, however, that Kipling who for nearly two scores of years now, has been known as an un-official poet of the British Empire, should have never received any official recognition of his merits. He was never made a poet-Laureate, nor was any order or title ever conferred upon him. To the end he remained plain Mr. Kipling. Surely such an irony must be unsurpassed. Fortunately Kipling's fame lies in his intrinsic worth, and his unaided name will endure forever through the pages of his books and through the stirring strains of his verse.

Lunatics All

The word "lunatic," it is reported, will soon disappear from all London County Council mental institutions. A more civilised, and, therefore, more squeamish world, cannot stand such plain-speaking, and it must thus protect its outraged emotions by not calling a spade, a spade. A lunatic, so the fiat runs, will henceforth be known as a mentally deficient person, and no memorial, stone, brass or other kindred record at any of the council's institutions, upon which the word "lunatic" or "imbecile" or "idiot" figures, as part of the description of the institution, shall remain publicly exhibited. It is hoped that the persons who will no longer be stigmatised by that offensive title, will mark their appreciation of the terminological alteration of their status, by behaving less lunatically henceforth! Shakespeare of course, was ignorant of modern psychology when he observed that a rose will smell as sweet by whatever other name it may be called. A change in title, according to our modern scientists, does have some subtle effect upon the object. And thus, while on the one hand we are ridding ourself of many of the old taboos—sex, for example is to-day being freely discussed everywhere,—on the other hand we are creating some new ones. A thief to-day is no longer a plain thief, to be punished as such, but a person suffering from kleptomania, to be kept in a "house of detention" under the charge of a "penologist"! Even death, if we are to believe the new faddists, will lose its sting, when a dead person becomes a "patient" in the hands of a "martician" (the old undertaker!) and is carried in a "casket" to the "memorial park" for his final abode! Only one comment is called upon this psycho-euphemism: it sounds all lunatic!

A Chief's Statue

Though this is not an age of good eating and good living, and though our meals to-day have become more a routine than a ceremony, thank God! there are yet sufficient appreciators of the gastronomic art. There is of course none to take the place of Nero, or of the legedary Lucullus, or of Cleopatra, who used to dissolve pearls in her wines.

But in France at any rate, the culinary art survives yet, and French chefs are yet recognised as supreme masters. It has been observed that there are only two nations in the world who understand the art of eating,—the French and the Chinese: the rest merely satisfy hunger! In China, dinners are yet served in aristocratic houses consisting of a hundred dishes, and which have taken three days to prepare. The race of gourmets thus, is not totally extinct, and one may hope that the appeal which has been made ffor commemorating the name of Escoffier, the famous creator of "peche Melba" will meet with due response. Everyone who ever enjoyed a meal prepared by Escoffier is invited to contribute to the cost of a marble statue, to be erected in his native town on the French Riviera. A goodly sum is therefore, assured, for to-day the peche Melba has devotees by the millions. "Will not a statue however," asks a critic, "be a rather solid fare in which to celebrate the melting achievements of an accomplished chef? Something subtler and less substantial seems to be required—say, the reading of a prize poem, or a model bill of fare once a year."

* * * *

Soviet And Shakespeare

Apparently very queer things are happening in the Soviet today, which to us of the old age and the old world must remain thoroughly enigmatic. Believing in universal peace and world disarmament, Soviet Russia to-day is engaged in the race of armament, and feverish efforts are being made to make her supreme on land, sea and air. Bound to the creed of propagating communistic principles throughout the world, she is through her Metternich, M. Litvinoff actively making a number of diplomatic pacts with continental nations. Professing to bury the old capitalist economic philiosophy, she has started hoarding gold and is only following the footsteps of old France and new America! All those problems however, are too high for the average person. He will be more interested in the Soviet's new-found love for old Shakespeare. A board of Soviet Shakespeareologist is to-day assiduously engaged in studying all the works of the Bard, with a view to creating "what may be called a Shakespeare Theatre in Soviet Russia". The board, however, will have to satisfy itself that Old Willie had the right kind of ideology in him. This may of course, be not so difficult, as in his thirty-seven plays one will meet with all sorts of contradictory opinions, expressed on all sorts of subjects. They will do well nevertheless, to leave Coriolanus alone, for is it not the old King himself who shouts: "A plague on your proletarian ideology!"?

* * * *

Delicate Hint

He had just given her a cheque for her first monthly allowance.

"I think," she said coyly, "I shall have this photographed."

"To preserve as a memento?" —he asked proudly.

"No, so that I can have it enlarged!"

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS UP

Buying In New Crop On Inflationary Possibilities

GOLD EASY AND SILVER CLOSED

Wheat Weak And Linseed Quiet But Jute And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

On Saturday crossrates moved further upward. America is bent on inflation.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton was fairly steady but business was restricted. There was scattered buying in the New crop on inflationary possibilities and the hope of an early announcement of New Farm Programme.

GOLD WEAK.

London gold was weak and silver was closed.

WHEAT WEAK AND LINSEED QUIET.

Wheat ruled weak. Linseed was quiet. Jute and rubber were steady.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE EASY.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was easy on account of the demand of increased margin.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936.)

New York, Jan. 25.

Previous closing	11.37
To-day's opening	11.40
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	11.41
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Previous closing	5.92
To-day's opening	5.91
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.91
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 263-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 25.

The cotton market maintained a fairly steady tone on scattered buying but the general activity was restricted pending the Commodity credit corporation's decision regarding the extension of 12 cents loan for 30 days or six months and also in the absence of any developments in foreign markets.

Contrary to expectations trading in March option opened at 11.40 i.e. 3 points higher than the previous closing. Business was slack and price movement was narrow.

The market closed at 11.41 i.e. four points higher than previous closing.

There was scattered buying of New crops increasing inflationary possibilities and expectations of an early announcement of the new farm programme.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 25.

The following were the opening changes:—

March (11.36/11.36) 11.40/11.40
May (11.08/11.05) 11.10/11.09
July (1072/10.70) 10.80/10.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (5.97) 5.96
American March (5.92) 5.91
Egyptian January (9.43) 9.48
Egyptian March (9.02) 9.06

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 262-8 and Rs. 264 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 263-12 with New York closing futures 4 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan. 25.

Previous closing	5.00 1/2
To-day's opening	5.00 5/8
To-day's closing	5.00 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 25.

Previous closing	4.99 1/8
To-day's opening	5.00
To-day's closing	5.00 9/16
Difference	+01 7/16

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 25.

Previous closing	75.04
To-day's opening	75.04
To-day's closing	75.07
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 25.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 5.00 and sharply advanced to 5.00 11/16 on better support thereafter gradually rising to 5.01 and closing at 5.00 1/2.

Franc opened at 75.04 and rose to 75.07 with a fairly good tendency.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 25.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 3/4d.	closed
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 25.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10) £7-0-7 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 25.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent,
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan. 25.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.67 1/8) 5.67 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.61) 37.95
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan (61.93) 62.00
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Silver opened at Rs. 49/15 and 49/11 steady and closed at 50/8 and 50/4 firm.

Gold opened quietly steady at Rs. 34/9 34/8/9 and 34/7/6 second settlement nominal and closed at Rs. 34/9 34/8/9 and 34/7/6 quiet but steady.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 78 May 75 1/2 and July 75. 3/4. The market was featureless with very little business transactions.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 25.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 1.00 3/4. Prices declined on Commission house selling and lack of foreign support.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 25.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£202 1/2 buyers £203 1/2 sellers. Steady) closed.
Lead (£15 13/16 buyers £15 7/8 sellers. Barely steady) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/4 to £39 1/2) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£74) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-8 3/4

JUTE

New Crop January February (£19 3/4 paid and sellers) £19 13/16 paid and sellers.
Dunlop January (£24) £24 sellers.
Lightning January (£22) £22 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (7 paid and value) 7 paid and buyers.
April June (7 1/8 paid and value) 7 1/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay January February (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta January February (£13 1/16 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata January (£11 1/16 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal January (£14 5/16 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	4	8	0
Wheat September	4	8	9
Linseed May	7	6	9
Linseed September	7	10	6

The tone was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 25.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 55 5/8) dol 56 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 5/8) unquoted.
U S Steel Common (dol 48 5/8) dol 48 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 119) unquoted.

MOVE TO CHECK STOCK MARKET BOOM

U. S. Federal Reserve Board Issues New Order

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, January 25.

The Federal Reserve Board has issued an order, which will be effective in February, requiring more than 20 per cent. increase in the margin requirements on most of the securities.

In the absence of official explanation the move is described by one authority as obviously intended to slow down any incipient Stock Market boom.

The order reduces the amount of credit, which can be extended against stocks to 45 per cent. of the current market value, instead of the present 55 per cent.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Unemployed Balances

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

MONEY MARKET: Despite some demand for Stock Exchange settlement and revenue payments tenders were often left with unemployed balances. Discounts experienced an uninteresting week, holders showing little desire to sell bills owing to the easiness in monetary conditions.

In Exchange dollars again encountered heavyish general selling while francs also weakened on increased selling from Paris.

Wall Street opened easy restrained by the announcement of increased margin requirements.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 25.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Jan. 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7	7	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	7	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	7	6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	7	6

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Fairly good selection chiefly in Australian Greasy Merenos was sold well.

Greasy lower (0.7 1/2) 0.7 1/4
Greasy higher (1.8 1/2) 1.8 1/2
Scoured lower (0.11) 0.10
Scoured higher (2.3 1/2) 1.11

HIGH VOLTAGE ACTION!
ELECTRIFYING THRILL!
THUNDERBOLT DRAMA!
1ST INSTALMENT OF HUGE 1—:—13 PARTS.
OPENS TO-DAY FOR THE 1st TIME
MOST FAMOUS SERIAL OF THE SILENT DAYS
The LOST CITY Now Talks
WHEN ZOLOK'S MAGIC TURNED THE WORLD TOPSY-TURVY....
.....The Destiny of Millions of Persons rested upon the Young Engineer's broad shoulders! And he did not fail!
with William STAGE Boyd
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Sun. Morn. 10 a.m.
THE EDWARD
KALBADEVI, DHOBI TALAO.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 25

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 204/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 203/4 on long liquidation. Later on there was scattered covering which rallied prices to Rs. 203/12

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point. There was increased selling in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 202/12. The market remained weak and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	202 12 0
Oomra March	184 8 0
Oomra May	183 4 0
Bengal March	138 8 0
Bengal D/J	137 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	148	145	142	139
Punjab	...	148	146	142	139
Oomra No. 3	194	191	188	185	...
C P No. 1	210	207	204	201	...
C P No. 2	201	198	195	192	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 25

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	151
Bengal Fine	...	147
C P 1 Fine	...	201
C P 2 Fine	...	196
Arvi Fine	...	197
Ellichpur Fine	...	193
Berar Fine	...	191

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

On the occasion of the Funeral on Tuesday, the 28th instant of His late Majesty the King-Emperor, all markets in the City will remain entirely closed.

Khamgaon Fine	...	191
Mulkapur Fine	...	189
Khandesh Fine	...	187
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	189
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	...	193
Mathia Fine	...	180
Punjab/American	...	213/218
Sindh-American	...	213/218
Cambodia	256/258	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	223/228	...
Compta Good	228/233	...
Westerns	218/223	...
Kampala	331/333	...
Jinja	313/318	...
New Manza	298/308	...
Jagadia Ankleshwar	243/245	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	1,723	112,618
Central India	963	88,009
Barsi and Nagar	947	68,29-
Hyderabad-Gaorani	753	12,489
Berar	714	97,855
Central Provinces	450	32,011
Total Oomras	5,550	411,273
Dholera	199	25,-
N.-W. Provinces	255	48,774
Rajputana	585	32,026
Sind-Punjab	5,127	226,724
Broach	...	3,593
Coompta and Dharwar	160	10,521
Westerns-Northerns	...	15,626
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	7,900
Persian	...	8
American	526	14,587
Egyptian and African	194	95,833
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	12,596	892,706

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 23rd Jan

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	4,535	146,291
Japan and China	12,600	357,181
Coast Ports	...	10,959
Up-country by Rail	...	88,023
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	37,355
Total	17,135	639,809

INDORE COTTON

Indore, Jan 25

Cotton yesterday evening closed at Rs. 202/6. At midnight closed at Rs 202.14. Closing futures 7 down. Dharna Rs. 203.8. To-day opened at Rs. 203.12. eased on scattered selling to Rs. 203/8. Now Rs 204 Jota Rs. 5/8. Farak lasting Monday Rs. 3/8. Difference. Steady.

SHARE BAZAR

Scattered Liquidation

Bombay, Jan 25

The local **share bazar** opened steady to-day but immediately declined on scattered liquidation. There was utter absence of any business and the market was marking time. Tata Steel, Cotton Mills and Cement shares were quiet.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Jan. 25.

100 Ahm. Advance	298 12
100 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	685 0
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	173 2
100 Central India	235 10
100 Colaba	123 2
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	340 0
1 E. D. Sasoon	0 2 6
100 Finlay	108 12
100 Gokak	163 2
1000 Hindustan	1750 0
100 Indore	50 0
100 Khatau	74 6
100 Kohinoor	193 2
250 Laxmi	620 0
100 Madhavji	6 12
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	845 0
250 Model	41 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 25

Century 174 175 173
Bombay Dyeing 687 688 683 685
Kohinoor 193 192 193
Central India 235 236 235
Simplex 66/10
Swadeshi 151 150 151
Bundi 34/10
I Cement 446 445 444
Punjab 24/12 24/10
Shahabad 467
Andhra 1620 1617 1618 1617
Tata Hydro 166
Tata Power 1537 1538 1532 1537 1536
Tram Ord 148/7 148/12
T Steel Defd 582 577 578 576 577 576
T Steel Ord 149/4 148/4 148/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 163
Bellapur 166
B Burma 398 400 397 398

50 Mysore	91 4
200 New Great	112 8
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	267 8
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	2400 0
50 Simplex	65 10
100 Swadeshi	151 14
100 Swan	87 8
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1275 0
1000 Western	750 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	104 12
25-50 Central	35 10
500 Imperial	1515 0
125-500 Im. Con.	372 8
50-100 India	127 0
100 Reserve Bank	129 0
5 Union	5 4
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	34 8
70 Gwalior	115 0
160 Indian	444 6
40 Katni Def.	1970 0
100 Katni Ord.	360 0
75 Okha	255 0
10 Punjab	24 10
100 Shahabad	467 8
70 United	114 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	11 12
15-75 New India	42 12
200 Oriental	4655 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 1
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	158 2
1000 Andhra Valley	1617 8
10 Ajmer	13 8
50 Bombay Tram	148 12
100 Bombay Suburban	170 0
10 Broach	11 12
100 Karachi	245 0
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	175 0
100 Tata Hydro	165 15
1000 Tata Power	1536 4
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm Prantij	907 5
100 Amr. Patty	120 0
100 C. Province	93 12
100 Dhond Baramati	98 0
100 Gujarat	75 0
100 Mandra Bhon	96 8
100 Pachora Jamner	93 4
100 Sara Sirajgunge	95 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 25

3 1/2 per cent G P N 96/6
3 per cent 1941 104/2
3 per cent 1951/54 102/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/53 106/1
4 per cent 1943 109/4
4 per cent 1960/70 110/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/6
5 per cent 1939/44 109/4
5 per cent 1940/43 111/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/10

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/12
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 121/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108.12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 106/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 105
5 per cent M Deb 1939 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 105

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 23rd January.	9,759
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	880,110
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	742,483
Increase	137,627

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Jan 24

March	45.00—27
May	44.95—15
July	44.90—10

500 Tapty Valley	765	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	30	0
30 Tata S. Def.	576	4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	148	4
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	192	8
50 Belapur Sugar	166	4
250 Bombay Steam	272	8
125 Bombay Burma	398	12
50 Bom. Burma Cont.	132	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	4	15
50 Bombay Telephone	107	8
100 Indian Bleaching	93	12
100 Indian Radio Def.	515	0
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	482	8
1000 Port Canning	577	8
15 Scindia	15	0
30 Premier Construction	76	4
25 Tata Oil	15	14
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1435	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	293	12
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	8
5 p.c. Central India	527	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145	0
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14	12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1525	0
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	15	12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	188	12
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163	0
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	847	8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 24

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	42
Amer Forn Power Gold D	78
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	68
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	78
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	97
Western Union Telg	77
Radio Corporation	13
New York Central	30 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	18
Bethelehem Steel	51
United States Steel	47 1/2
American Smelting	64
Noranda Mines	49
Int Nickel of Canada	48 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	30 1/2
General Motor	56
Sperry Corp	20
Socony	15 3/4
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	42 1/2
National City Bank	37 1/2
Amr Celanese	30
Sun Life of Canada	435

Market steady firm but closing a shade lower. Carloadings up 18000. Total business: 2 1/2 million.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan 25

The local **silver** and gold markets were fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. Silver market fluctuated within a range of annas four while gold ruled steady despite weakness in dollar. The prevailing opinion in the market is that as long as there is upcountry enquiry for silver, prices will be maintained.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 12 0
Magh	49 10 0
Fagan	49 14 0
Ready gold	34 9 6
Magh	34 9 0
Fagan	34 7 3

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 97 May 112 July 126 at Cross Rate 5.00 1/2

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 203 Liverpool May 5.85 Rs. 51 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 203 New York May 11.07 Rs. 41 at Cross Rate 5.00 1/2

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Jan 25

London market—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£34-17-6
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£35 0-0
Standard Copper months	£35-6-3
Electrolytic copper	£39-5-0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/8 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 5/8 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-14-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 37-6-0

Tone: Steady

At the first indications, consult M. M. Kapadia and take advantage of his inexpensive radical treatment that requires neither an operation, nor radium, nor electricity . . . that ensures complete, permanent removal of the complaint—a treatment to which even the most obstinate. . . cases will yield, never to cause any further trouble.

M. M. KAPADIA,

Malhar Rao Wadi Kalbadevi Road Bombay 2

PROF. TEJ RAJENDRA SINGH

Who is well-known musician in Bombay and was court musician and artist of Maharaja Bharatpore has started school of music and painting at Walkeshwar Road Dr. Rustom Fakirjee's Bangalow. There are not many musicians in India who have made a study of the theory of Indian and English music and have also mastered its technique... like Prof. Singh. He is composer of new "Ragas" and style of Singing. He plays on the Violin, Ban Zuesna, Hawaiian Guitar. He will teach free to poor. He has studied both the eastern and western systems of music.

DACCA UNIVERSITY HARD UP

Appeal To Govt. For Financial Help

DACCA, Jan. 25.

At its meeting held last night the Dacca University Court conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science on Sir J. C. Bose and Sir P. C. Roy and the honorary degree of Doctor of Law on the Governor of Bengal and Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Legislative Assembly. The honorary degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred on Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sjt. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, Sir Jadunath Sarkar, and Sir Mahmmud Iqbal.

In course of his report the Treasurer of the University stated that the University was confronted with serious financial difficulties and the prospect of any increase in the internal income in students' fees and otherwise was practically nil. The only way out of this financial difficulty, he said, was an additional financial assistance from the Government but the attitude taken by the Government was far from encouraging.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

U. S. TO BUY SILVER FROM CHINA.

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

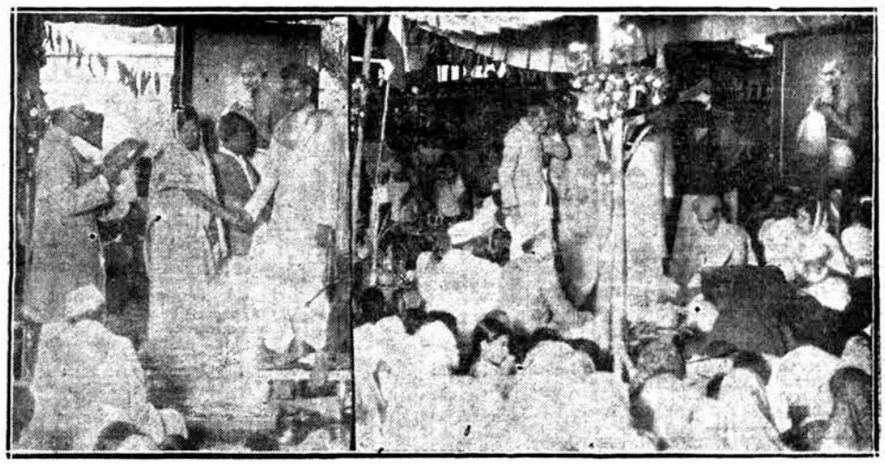
It is rumoured the Treasury is conducting negotiations to purchase a large quantity of Chinese silver, also arrangements are being made whereby Mexico will sell the Treasury newly-mined silver for a period of years nearing the completion. Following the latter, the Treasury, it is believed, will virtually discontinue foreign buying to advance the domestic price to 1.29.

INDIAN TEAM FOR LAST TEST.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

The following will represent Indian Eleven against Australians in Madras from 6th to 9th February:—

Wazir Ali (Captain), Amarsingh, Nissar, Amarnath, Mohomed Hussain, Mushtaq Ali, Masud Salahuddin, K. Bose, M. M. Nayudu, Ramsingh, Tiruvenkatachari. Reserves: S. M. Hadi, M. G. Gopalan.—A. P.



... A marriage ceremony, first of its own kind in Marwari community, took place in Calcutta. The bride being Smt. Panna Kumari (daughter of Sjt. S. Ramsekseriya) and bridegroom, Sjt. Par Raiji Poddar, nephew of Seth Jamnalal ji Bajaj. A feature of the marriage was that absolutely no dowry was given.

B. P. C. C. Elects Jawaharlal As Congress President

TRIBUTE TO HIS GLORIOUS SERVICES AS INDIA'S SOLDIER

Nariman And Bhulabhai Desai Elected To A.I.C.C.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was unanimously elected President for the Lucknow session of the Congress by the newly constituted Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at its statutory meeting, held in the Congress House on Saturday evening, Mr. K. F. Nariman, presiding.

The Committee also passed a resolution expressing its sympathy with the demands put forward by Sjt. Jogesh Chatterji who is on hunger-strike since November 13, in Lucknow Jail, and appreciated his courageous attempt to secure better treatment for political prisoners. The meeting appealed to him to discontinue the strike and not to lay down his valuable life.

Before the election of the President for the year 1935-36, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who attended the meeting in her capacity as an ex-President, was proposed to the chair. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai proposed that Mr. K. F. Nariman be elected chairman for the current year. The proposition was seconded by Mr. K. M. Munshi.

The proposition was put to vote and unanimously carried.

After the chairman took his seat, the first item on the agenda, namely, the election of the President for the Lucknow session of the Congress was read out and Mrs. Naidu proposed that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru be elected President of the Congress.

GLORIOUS SERVICES.

Speaking on the resolution, she said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a well-known figure and needed no introduction. She believed that he would be unanimously elected President in view of his glorious services and sacrifices to the country.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, she said, was a soldier and like a soldier he had said that he would do his duty towards his country when he was called upon to do so.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, seconding the proposition, remarked that the President of the Lucknow Congress session carried tremendous responsibilities as the burning questions like the acceptance or non-acceptance of offices, the nation's attitude towards the new Constitution and the country's attitude towards England in the event of an imperialistic war breaking out in the near future, which was probable, would engage his attention.

STATES PROBLEM.

The problem of the Indian States, he observed, was equally important, and it was high time that the Congress evolved and laid down a specific policy with regard to the native States. He pointed out that all those problems should be seriously thought over and discussed and there would be no better man in the country, now, than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to undertake such tremendous responsibilities.

The proposition was then put to vote and unanimously carried.

A.I.C.C. ELECTION.

Then taking up the second item on the agenda, Mr. Nariman opened the sealed envelope and declared that Mr. K. F. Nariman had secured 9 votes, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai 8 and Mr. M. R. Masani 4. for the All-India Congress Committee. He declared the first two elected and put before the House the adoption of the Scrutineers' Report.

At this stage, Mr. M. R. Masani moved an amendment that the B.P.C.C. Constitution regulation had not been strictly adhered to, as there were several members who had not paid the necessary amount of Rs. 5 before they could secure the certificate, and several others might not have possessed the certificate at all. He therefore held that the election was invalid.

Mr. S. K. Patil, on a point of order, contended that it was enough, if there was the intention to pay the amount.

Mr. K. M. Munshi averred that the amendment was out of order, as there was no provision in the constitution for rendering invalid such election, and that voting being by ballot, the Scrutineers had nothing to do but count votes numerically.

Mr. Nariman said that the amendment of Mr. Masani was out of order, and pointed out that it would defeat the object of the Constitution by deferring election to the A.I.C.C. when as a matter of fact, the election should be completed at the first meeting.

The adoption of the report was then put to vote, duly proposed and seconded. It was carried by a majority of eight votes, 14 voting for and 6 against.

B.P.C.C. OFFICE-BEARERS.

The office-bearers of the B. P. C. C. were then elected. Mr. Nagindas T. Master was elected Vice-Chairman, Messrs. S. K. Patil and Ganpati Shanker as Hon. Secretaries and I. S. Patel as the treasurer. All the office-bearers for the year 1934-35 were re-elected for the current year.

The other items in the agenda were then proceeded with.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was elected representative of the Jinnah Hall Trust for the current year with the consent of the B.P.C.C.

Mr. Masani's Protest

Mr. M. R. Masani, the Congress Socialist candidate in the election to the A.I.C.C. on Saturday, has sent the following telegram to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress:—

"Challenge validity of election Nariman and Desai to A.I.C.C. Severap unqualified persons voted. Forwarding complaint and request inquiry."

CASTE HINDUS CLIMB DOWN

Compensation To Harijans For Destroying Their Crops

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, (By Mail).

An elaborate programme for district wide campaign for the abolition of untouchability, was chalked out by the members of the League for the abolition of Untouchability at their recent meeting.

It was resolved, among other things, to undertake a lecturing tour in the district and try to persuade the villagers to throw open the public wells, tanks, Dharma Shalas and schools to the Harijans.

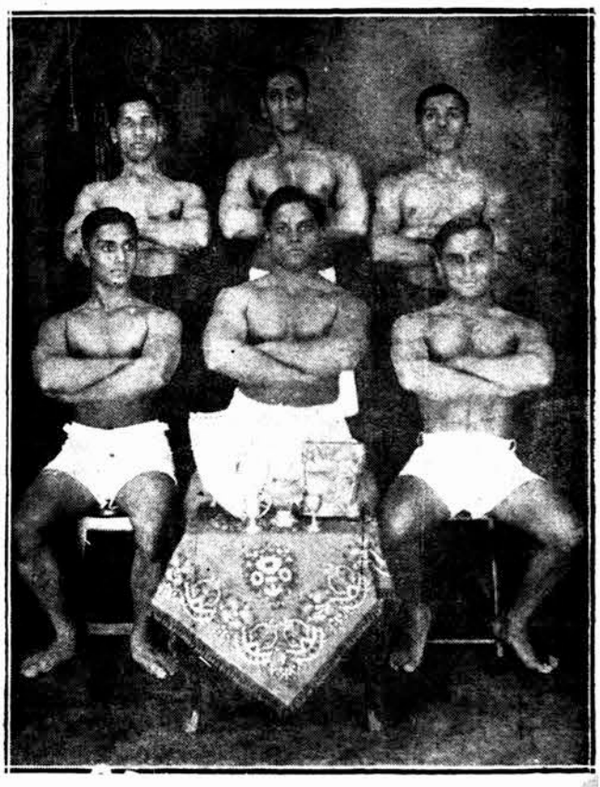
As a result of the findings of the enquiry committee appointed by the League, the caste Hindu villagers of the village Nandur Shingote, in Sinnar Taluka, who recently let loose their cattle in the fields of local Harijans which destroyed their standing crops, have expressed their regrets and as a compromise, have accepted to pay Rs. 100 to the local Harijans.

It is reliably understood that the enquiries of the police in the same affair had substantially corroborated the findings of the aforesaid committee of the League.

Karachi, Jan. 25.—The mass arrest of over 40 members of the notorious tribe called "Buzdar" on charge of breach of peace is reported from Shahdadpur.—United Press.

KATHIAWAD'S "WIZARD OF THE STICK"

Khan Gulam Moinuddin Khan, Chief of Manavadar, snapped amid trophies he has annexed for Manavadar Hockey Team.



Some of the "huskies" training at the National Athletic League, Gamdevi.

Cairo tram-car burned down by demonstrators during recent rioting there.

Cairo students under arrest bei ng removed to jail in a netted lorry.

Hubbard Medal, highest award of National Geographic Society, being presented to Capts. Albert W. Stevens (right) and Orvil A. Anderson (left), Commander and Pilot, respectively, of recent record-breaking Stratosphere Flight in America.

Nobel Prize winners for 1935: (Left to right) Prof. M. Chadwick of Liverpool, Mme and M. Joliot-Curie and Dr. Spemann of Berlin.

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